P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,725—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	23rd Sept.
* CLYDE	4059	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MARSEILLA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gorvin	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,508	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,025	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,873	22nd Sept, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Suez Canal House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 4, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,923	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	29th Sept.
SAFARI	1,432	Kley	29th Sept.

taking cargo for Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar and all ports south of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay and native passengers upto Zanzibar and German Ports.

S.S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU and BENADIR Coast viz., MERKA, MOGDISCHU, BARAWA and KISMAJU.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th Sept., 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.
BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.
Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenges, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!
WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND
FLEUSS
TUBELESS
TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

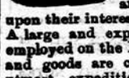
J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (25) and Saddle (Rs. 10, Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	30
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "WHITAKER" OF SPORT.
FOR LATEST RULES CONSULT
THE SPORTSMAN'S YEAR BOOK.—Rs. 1-14.
EDITED BY C. S. COLMAN AND A. H. WINDSOR.
With Contributions by Various Hands.
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Bowls—E. T. Ayres.
Boxing.
Coaching.
Coursing.
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Croquet.
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Swimming.
Tennis.
Tobogganing.
Trotting—W. Winans.
Wrestling.
Yachting—J. A. E. Hamilton.
Books of the Year.
Obituary.

PHILIPS'
KINDERGARTEN
DEPOT,
53, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALL KINDERGARTEN MATERIALS and BOOKS kept in STOCK at London. List prices. Beautifully Illustrated. Catalogue on application.

Address THE MANAGER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock (noon) FRIDAY, October 20th, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1900.

STORES.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 quality for Light Ship use	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Timber	500
Provisions	250
Sundries and Hardware	1000
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of Oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 6th October 1899. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the Sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with will annexed) of the Property and Credits of JAVERILAL GHELLABHAI DESAI, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

KARSONDAS GHELLABHAI DESAI, on behalf of the minor daughter of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, (with will annexed.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and, in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
This 12th day of September, 1899.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VANDRAVAN MULJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

MANEKVAHU, widow of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
This 11th day of September, 1899.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJEE and MOTILALL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to ports of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

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Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th Sept., 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH, has NO BUSINESS CONNECTION with any person whatever in his Australian and Indian Horse Trade.

18th September 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of SALEH MOHOMED NUR MOHOMED and COMPANY carrying on business at JOOMA MUSJID, in Bombay, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as and from the 5th day of September, 1899, and the business of the said firm of SALEH MOHOMED NUR MOHOMED and COMPANY has been taken up by ABDULLA NUR MOHOMED, one of the partners of the said firm, who will hereafter carry it on in his own name.

The said Abdulla Nur Mahomed will also receive all the outstandings of the said dissolved firm of Saleh Mohomed Nur Mohomed and pay its debts and liabilities.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1899.

શાલે મામદ નુરમામદની શર્ા,
અબ્દુલા નુરમામદની શર્ા.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th September, 1899, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Ardeer Cursetjee Agarwalla and Manekjee Eduljee Contractor, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th December 1896, and an agreement dated 5th April, 1897, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,339 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the rest of the premises comprised in the indenture of lease of the 19th January, 1895, under old No. 13 new No. 1349, old Survey No. 181, and new Survey No. 6989, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 23 & to 2315, Street Nos 259-1, 2-1-1, 2631, and 263-1, all which premises are situate at Grand Road, at Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the land now under lease to the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church, on the west by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, on the north by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and on the south partly by the property of Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjwalla and partly by the property of Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, and have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhoy, Pakvasa, and Chandulal, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE JAMSHED MILL, PAREL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jamshed Mill, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are pers

NOTICES.

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THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 26th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September, to 3rd October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
'Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 26th day of September, 1899, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September, to 3rd October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (Revenue Department) No. 2178 of the 26th March, 1898, holders of the AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA* at the Bombay University, under the Revised Regulations, are granted equal rank with Graduates of the University, and are allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department.

Candidates for the Diploma* in Agriculture are trained at the College of Science, Poona.

Students, who have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, are admitted to the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science.

New classes are formed in January.

Six Government Scholarships are open to competition, viz., two for each class, one of Rs. 20 per month and one of Rs. 10 per month. The scholarship examination for new students comprises three papers, viz., Algebra, Euclid and Elementary Science.

The College fee is Rs. 50 for each year.

Quarters are provided for students in a healthy situation near the Government Farm at Nirkee.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
College of Science, Poona.

September 1899.

* At a meeting on the 6th September University decided to convert the DIPLOMA into the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Znckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FF. MALES' FRIEND"—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Rangihat, Bengal.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,212½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	95	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	fall }	00	
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Intail 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,355
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Ry of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	675
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	350 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan.....	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	..	670
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,500	500	500	50	680
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	185xd
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh.....	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Macknjee	21,000	3,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold..	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahoon Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,825
Mohanlal & Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,575
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills..	7,778	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	750
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	660
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	560
Shahapur Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	160
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	95½
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	280
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	315
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile....	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation....	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93¾	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ..	500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	50	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	1,000	25	495
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1000
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	11	98

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	491 1-4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 0.m. High water 3-20m., 2-57a. Low water, 8-48m., 9-9a. Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m. Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Clyde, Ville-de-Paris, Rydal Hall, and Clydesdale entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Chusan yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Wardha entered the dock on Saturday and the City of London yesterday; the steamer Secundra left it on Sunday, and the steamer Clan Stuart yesterday.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Prodana Nevesta..... Smetana.
Overture	Eliza E. Clandio ..... Mercadante.
Selection	A Runaway Girl..... Ivan Caryll.
Valse.....	Moreska ..... Florence Fare.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene ..... Ord Hume.
Galop	Poltergeister..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT THE LAKHMIDAS MILL.—A fire broke out amongst some loose cotton stored in the mixing room of the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill at Ferguson Road, on Sunday. The fire-extinguishing appliances belonging to the mill were soon brought into requisition and the fire was put out within an hour. The Municipal engines from Chinchpoogly and Sankli Tank arrived promptly on the spot, but they were not utilized. The cause of the fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members was held yesterday afternoon at the society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, when the following papers were read:—1. Some Konkan Bats; by Robt. C. Wroughton, C.M.Z.S., Indian Forest Service; 2. Nesting in Kashmir, by Lieut. N. F. T. Wilson, R. I. M. 3. Description of a new *Androsace*, by J. F. Duthie, F. L. S.; 4. Fishing in Indian Waters; Part IV., by F. O. Gaidsden, R. I. M.; 5. A new Hawk (*Astur Butler*, Gurney), by A. L. Butler, F. Z. S.; and miscellaneous notes.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.—The balance sheet of this fund shows that the amount of subscriptions received and paid into the Bank of Bombay, up to 30th June last, was Rs. 21,502-11-0, from which is to be deducted disbursements as per former published accounts Rs. 11,942-9-3; leaving a balance of Rs. 9,620-1-9. The amount distributed during the half-year ending 30th June last, in relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the plague epidemic, and to hospital patients, with other incidental expences reached a total of Rs. 1353-4-6. The balance in hand on 1st July was, therefore, Rs. 8,226-13-3

A RASH TINDAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Chambers charged Suma Bhiwa, a tindal of a prow, with having on the 9th instant sailed his boat in such a manner as to endanger the s. s. Elora. Mr. Thomas George Watt, acting Master Pilot, said he was in charge of the s. s. Elora on the 9th instant. At about midday the steamer was being taken out of the Prince's Dock by a tug, when he noticed tried to sail his boat, which was heavily loaded, between the Elora and the tug, and was nearly run into. The accused stated in his defence that had he a favourable wind he would have moved out of the way. The accused was fined Rs. 25.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?—On Saturday afternoon, one Mooribai, a Mahomedan woman, aged seventeen years, who resides at Musjid street, either fell or threw herself out of a window on the second storey of her house, into a gully, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The woman was picked up and carried into the room, where she was attended by a medical practitioner. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that a few minutes before the occurrence Mooribai had been sitting with her mother-in-law. She went to the next room to drink water, and a few minutes after the mother-in-law heard the noise of a fall. She went to the room, and on looking out of the window, saw her daughter-in-law lying in the gully. There was no one in the room with Mooribai at the time of the occurrence. It also appears that the woman is subject to giddiness, and it is probable that she might have lost her balance while at the window. No reason could be assigned for her attempting to commit suicide. The woman said that she did not remember what happened.

DOMESTIC QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—About noon on Sunday the dead body of a Mahomedan was found floating on the surface of the water in the old Dhobighat Tank at Ripon Road. The body was removed by the police, and it was subsequently identified as that of one Sogance, aged sixty five years, wife of one Abdool Kadir, a Mahomedan weaver of Ripon Road. The deceased was said to be a quarrelsome woman. On Saturday evening her husband was saying his prayers in a Musjid opposite his house, when he heard deceased quarrelling with her daughter-in-law. After the prayers were over, some of the devotees complained to Abdool that his wife had always been creating noise at Prayer hours. On his return home Abdool scolded his wife, whereupon an altercation ensued between the couple. The husband slapped her on the face and she closed and struggled. The woman then left home in a temper and going straight to her caste, complained to them of her husband's conduct and refused to return home. After some persuasion, she was brought home by one of her sons. They all took their meals and retired to rest. Next morning the deceased was found missing from home, and her dead body was found from the Dhobie's Tank. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, a verdict of suicide was recorded.

CRICKET.

A MATCH between the Poputwady C. C. and the School of Arts eleven was played on Saturday last, and ended in a victory for the former. The school eleven went in first, and put up 21 runs in the first innings and 41 in the second. The Poputwady went in next and scored 38 runs, of which Mr. Trilokekar scored 19.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. F. S. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana District, proceeded on one month and twenty-one days' privilege leave of absence on Monday last.—Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil, B.A., L.L.B., Probationary Subordinate Judge, has been confirmed in his appointment as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bassein in this district.—The camp of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is here at present.

Mr. H. Pogson, Superintendent of the District Police, Thana, with the assistance of his Detective Police, made a raid on a gambling den on Thursday night last at Koliwada in Mahaghiri Street, and apprehended Ramji Nagoo Nakhwa, the chief leader of the gang, and eight of his associates, with dice and money in their possession. They will be placed before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, to-morrow. There were, it is said, more than a dozen gamblers, among whom were a few Mussalmans, Tangewallas and Bidiwallas, who made their escape before the arrival of Mr. Pogson (the late Adjutant of the Dharee Battalion, Baroda) accompanied by the Magistrate of the District.

A Deshmookh Rao of Hatnaoli near Chowk (in the southern foot of Matheran) was tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a Jury, for giving false information, with intent to cause a person to be convicted of a capital sentence, to the First Class Magistrate of Karjat Taluka, in Kolaba Zilla, last month. He was found guilty by the Judge and Jury of the offence with which he was charged, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Dhana Lackmaji, a wealthy merchant of Panwal, was tried by Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, for obstructing Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, Chief Constable of Salsette (Thana), in the discharge of his public functions a few days ago. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on Saturday last.

Seven births and seventeen deaths (including four deaths from plague) were registered in Thana during the past week. There have been four cases and four deaths from plague in the town since Wednesday last. There are three patients in the Special Plague Hospital at Utalsar and nine persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp near the Thana railway station to-day. On account of the breaking-out of plague in Channis, Koliwada, near the station, the Plague authorities of Thana issued orders to the residents of that locality to vacate their houses at once.

There was eight feet of potable water in the filter bed of the Municipal Reservoir at Pokhran on the 16th instant; while thirty feet of water was gauged on the same date last year. Owing to the recent falls of rain in the district the prices of food-grain have gone down somewhat in Thana. No rain has fallen here since Wednesday last.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

HUNSRAJ PURMANAND *vs.* RATANSEY WALJEE AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff in the suit sued to recover certain property, consisting of shares, Government promissory notes, &c., belonging to the estate of Purmanand Cooverji, deceased. The suit was instituted against the following defendants, Ruttonsey Waljl, Narrandas Rattansey, L. Rivett Carnac, Damodhur Jetha Amurchand the Secretary of State for India, the New Mofussil Co., the New Berar Co., the David Mills Co., the Standard Mills Co., the Indian Cotton Co., the Albert Press Co., the Bank of Bombay. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Jeejeebhai Framji Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Hormusjee Edalji Albless, Dosabhai Dadabhoy Albless and others. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thackordas Dharamsey and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and consented to the suit being dismissed as against himself. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. L. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Branson, and Mr. Ratkes, represented the defendants Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and others. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Ardeshir Edaljee Dalal, Dhanbhai Byramjee, Joosub-bet and Sorabjee Nowroji Shroff, appeared in person. There was no appearance of behalf of the other defendants.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff, as administrator of his deceased father Purmanand Cooverjee, claimed to recover from the various defendants the moveable property of the said deceased, consisting of shares, debentures, and Government promissory notes. It appeared that Purmanand Cooverjee died in Bombay on the 18th December 1897, leaving this widow, Motivahu, since deceased, three sons, including the plaintiff, and three daughters. The first defendant is the father of Motivahu, the second is her brother, and the third is her maternal uncle. According to the evidence of two witnesses, which his lordship saw no reason to disbelieve, the first three defendants and Motivahu conspired together to misappropriate all the moveable property of the deceased, which was in a safe in one of the rooms in his house, which was occupied by Motivahu. In pursuance of such conspiracy, several meetings were held by the conspirators, the details of which were given in the evidence of Purmanand Lilladhur and another. The result of these meetings was that forgeries were committed in respect of all the shares, debentures, and Government promissory notes, of which some of the defendants were transferees. None of the transferees of the shares and debentures raised any question before his lordship as to the relief claimed by the plaintiff in respect of such securities; and consequently the plaintiff must be held to be entitled to the relief he claimed in respect of them; and the only question as to them would be with regard to costs. The defendants the Bank of Bombay in respect of two Government promissory notes for Rs.1,000 each; the Petit trustees in respect of Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000; and the Albless trustees, in respect of two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, raised various questions of law. It was proved that the endorsements on the Government promissory notes were forged in some cases by writing the endorsement above the genuine signature of Permanand Cooverji, and in other cases by writing the endorsement and forging the name of Permanand. It was argued that, in as much as there was no section in the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 26 of 1881, corresponding with section 24 of the English Bills of Exchange Act 82, the Indian Legislature intended that, although an endorsement on a negotiable security as defined by that Act, was forged, still a *bona fide* endorsee for value without notice might become the holder thereof in due course. It would appear, his lordship thought, that the Negotiable Instruments Act is intended to apply to Government promissory notes. It was further argued that the English Act distinguishes between no title, *i.e.*, by forgery, save by *estoppel* and a defective title, whereas the Indian Act makes no such distinction; but on the contrary the operations of sections 9, 58 and 118 *g* of that Act are intended to cover the case of an offence which include forgery in respect of the note. After referring to the provisions of sections of the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, his lordship remarked it appeared to him, as was argued by Mr. Macpherson, that there was a very great distinction between a defect in title and no title at all, the latter being the case where the endorsement is forged. "The paper is not fair upon its face. There is a forgery; and although the purchaser may be ignorant of it, the law merchant does not protect him against such ignorance. He must know at his peril that the signatures are genuine." Taking all the circumstances into consideration, Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that those defendants must fail in their contention, as their title to the Government promissory notes in question could not be held to be independent of the titles of their predecessors. Mr. Kirkpatrick's contention that these notes were not proved to have been the property of Purmanand, his lordship was satisfied, was not well founded. The result of this case, his lordship said, was one of such great hardship upon the innocent defendants that it was to be hoped that the Legislature would see their way to passing enactments for the protection of the public upon the lines of the Forged Transfers Act, 1891 and 1892, in England, which legislation had been adopted in several Colonies. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff. It was ordered that defendant No. 2 do endorse the three notes for Rs. 1000 each, as also note for Rs. 500, to the plaintiff, and transfer to him two shares in the David Mills Company, one share in the Standard Mills Company, two debentures in the Standard Mills Company. Plaintiff was declared entitled to the interest due in respect of the securities. Defendant No. 3, Narran Mooljee, was ordered to transfer to the plaintiff eight shares in the Standard Mills Company, and the plaintiff was declared entitled to the interest in respect of the shares. Defendant No. 4, Dayal Khimjee, was ordered to transfer to plaintiff one share in the Standard Mills Company, the plaintiff being entitled to the interest. As to defendant No. 5, Manekbai, a consent decree was taken in her case, which must be incorporated in this decree. Defendant No. 6, N. M. Engineer, was ordered to transfer to plaintiff one share in the New Mofussil Company. Defendant No. 7, L. Rivett Carnac, was ordered to transfer to plaintiff three shares in the New Mofussil Company; defendant No. 8, Damoder Jootha, to transfer one share, in the Albert Press Company; defendant No. 9, H. J. Lawyer, to transfer one share in the New Berar Company; defendant No. 10, Ardasir E. Dalal, to transfer one share in the same company; defendant No. 11, Dhunbai to transfer one share in the same company; defendants 12 and 13, Jerbai and Dhunjibhoy Byramjee, to transfer two shares in the same company; defendant 14, S. N. Shroff, to transfer one share in the Indian Cotton Company; defendant 22, Thackersey Hari, to transfer Government promissory note for Rs. 5,000; defendant 23, the Bank of Bombay, to endorse over two notes for Rs. 1,000 each to plaintiff; the Petit trustees to endorse over to plaintiff one note for Rs. 1,000; and defendants 27-29 to endorse over two notes for Rs. 1,000 each. His lordship declared the plaintiff entitled to the shares, debentures, and Government promissory notes now in the hands of the receiver, who was directed to hand them over to the plaintiff. He was declared entitled to his costs against certain defendants, excluding others to whom he had given an undertaking not to apply for costs.

KATHIAWAR.

A CHILD OFFERED FOR SALE.

CONDITION IN KATHIAWAR.

THE "Kathiawar Times" of Saturday says: The current week has passed without any rain and the people have abandoned hope of a seasonable downpour. Nearly the whole of Kathiawar reports the entire absence of rain. At Dwarka a series of thefts and robberies have occurred and the situation requires officers to keep themselves well protected when on duty. At Gondal help is being rendered to the poor cultivators, and, in point of facilities, the arraugements are quite satisfactory.

The Cow Protecting Society at Porbander has already spent about Rs. 800 in supplying food to the dumb creatures which are being sent thither from the surrounding villages.

The state of Limdi has a gloomy future before it although there was about 45 cents of rain on the 9th inst. It is, however, satisfactory to see that in addition to the sum of Rs. 12,000 already spent by the state, a further amount of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to continue reliefs. In certain Districts the people use as food a kind of root to be found under ground.

The Mangrol Durbar as issued orders whereby directions have been given to the State authorities to get food for the cultivators and fodder from the merchants, as well as other requisites for irrigating pit crops. The custom duty hitherto levied at 3 per cent will be reduced to 1-9-0 and reliefs such a road repairs and sinking wells will be opened.

Our Jamnagar correspondent records a piteous tale of a human sale. A Bharwad boy aged two years was exposed for sale and a generous offer was made by Jiva Parekh to rear up the boy. Although there is good rain in that part of the country, it has not made any effectual reduction in grain prices.

The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol seems to have made a timely arrangement to maintain the famine stricken population, and if there is anything further needed it is to extend the scope of relief which at present relieves only about 6 to 7 dozen labourers. The misery has been gradually increasing. We had heard of people disposing of their cattle for little or no price whatever, and now scarcity has rendered men so heartless as to desert even their young children. The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol is said to be in charge of a girl two years old left uncared for by some one at the gate of Sarapdad (Dhrole.)

At Bhownager the prices of food grains have begun to rise and contracts of sale are being entered into prior to the arrival of the goods.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	1,61,000	1,11,000	176,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	9,000	6,000
" " to Continent	49,000	19,000	32,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,80,000	1,76,000	2,91,000
" " to U. K. "	57,000	37,000	20,000
" to Continent "	59,000	25,000	43,000
" Stock in the Ports	5,20,000	2,36,000	2,51,00

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	22,60,000	16,18,850	11,36,350
" " " of Surats	78,000	1,00,050	89,090
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	3,05,000	7,06,870	3,35,680
" London	3,000	3,000	4,500
American afloat	30,000	47,300	21,130
East Indian "	3,000	4,500	1,500
Total...	3,41,000	7,61,670	4,13,810
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 17-32d.	3 7-32d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 29-32d.	2 3-4d.	3 13-32d.
Difference...	20-32d.	15-32d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	3,31,030
" " " Branches...	Dec.	"	5,75,307
Other "	Inc.	"	16,38,755
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,472
Other authorised "		"	18,527
Loans	Inc.	"	2,33,955
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Dec.	"	62,827
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	31,279
Cash		"	12,63,223

To the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay there was an addition made during last week of 12 1-2 lakhs, making it stand at 106 lakhs. Public Deposits increased at the Head Office by 3 1-4 lakhs, and decreased at the Branches by 3 3-4 lakhs ; in Private Deposits there was a falling off to the extent of 16 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 2 1-4 lakhs more ; Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1-2 lakh less ; and the Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh higher.

COTTON.—The market for this staple is firm in tone. Exporters did not operate to-day ; while the mills bought in all 800 bales, consisting of 100 bales Oomrawattee at Rs. 161 per candy, 100 Lahore at Rs. 159, 100 Hathras at Rs. 144, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 155, 100 Javra at Rs. 150, 100 Pachora at Rs. 157, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 158.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, with prices unchanged.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts advised a little more rain, amounting to 9 cents at Khamgaum, 40 cents at Barsi, 1 inch at Sholapur, 39 cents at Hubli, and 1 inch 67 cents at Bellary. There was a break needed at Bellary, where Cotton-sowing in low-lying fields was retarded owing to too much rain. The weather was in parts cloudy, and in other parts bright and seasonable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	175	bales.
Wheat	6,141	cwts.
Linseed	503	"
Rapeseed	2,985	"
Castorseed	2,079	"
Rice	60,164	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32 to 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported ; and some re-sales of Bank Wire were done at 1s. 4 1-8d. There was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, d the market closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs ...171 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are unsteady, being quoted to-day at 96 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-4 for the Settlement.

SHARES are neglected ; the only change in prices we have to report this evening is a decline of Rs. 50 in Manockjee Petit Mill.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool correspondents, in their letter of the 31st ultimo, write on the state of their cotton market as under :—"On Friday and Saturday the market was very steady in consequence of reports of serious damage to the crop in the Gulf States, especially in Texas through drought, and to get at the truth we cabled on Saturday to our correspondents all over the States the following inquiry ; "Has the drought injured the crop ?," adding the question "What is your opinion of the market ?" We received the following nine replies which are fairly representative of the whole cotton belt : (1) Serious damage by drought in Texas. We look forward to better prices in the immediate future ; later on we may go lower. (2.) Damage is very serious. The feeling here is bullish. (3.) Serious damage by drought, 25 per cent. since 25th July. No rain yet in Texas. Have a strong and favourable opinion of the market. (4.) Yes, favourable, unless rain soon. (5.) Crop damaged by drought. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Think the market is in a strong condition. With the light before us we would advise buying. (6.) Crop prospects are somwhat less favourable. Rain much needed, if drought continues, think we shall be higher. (7.) Yes, particularly Texas. Drought continues. Market will be ruled by weather accounts, but we have a favorable opinion of the market from present prospect. (8.) Crop damaged by drought, North and Central Texas. Expect higher prices. 9. Some damage by drought. Market depends entirely on weather. Several of these messages were from men who up to Saturday had been strongly bear, and therefore had all the more weight with us. As impartial brokers, doing no business for own account, and only anxious to guard the interests of our friends, we could not for one moment longer conceal from ourselves the extreme gravity of the situations and that the third monster crop was becoming a somewhat remote possibility, and you can well imagine we felt disappointed after the views we had, as indeed anybody would have been on receipt of such messages. In view of the undoubtedly serious damage done and the prospective curtailment of the crop, the alarming fresh symptoms of Bull fever in the States and the circumstance that so far the continental spinners have not bought anything, many having in fact made yarn contracts without covering themselves we felt in honesty bound to wire you that we believed it prudent to cover shorts slowly : that is not to buy at any price, but to do so carefully. Shortly after having sent you this message on Monday morning our market began to be flooded with cables saying that heavy rains have sent in, and since then a large number of rather conflicting cables have been received, some confirming the damage by drought, others saying that the rains are in sufficient or have come too late to do any good, others again, that the drought has been broken. Generally speaking until yesterday the unfavourable reports preponderated, and the agricultural Bureau's weekly report of last Tuesday also states that the deterioration in the western districts is quite general. To-day there are many cables in the market reporting beneficial rains in Texas and the market has declined quickly in consequence. In view of the excellent growing weather during June and July we had implicitly believed in a third bumper crop, unless a disaster happened to the crop, and our advice was always based on this presumption. From the nine cables we received on Saturday, however, it became evident to us that something serious had happened. Well, we must not ignore facts. We candidly admit that our belief in a third bumper crop is now much shaken, and we thought it our simple duty to warn our friends. They must not misunderstand us : we did not turn Bull, very far from it ; we simply became neutral until we should have more light on the situation. The recent drought has not in any way affected the large visible supply, which we have to take over into the new season, and which will largely supplement an even moderate crop, but the drought has forced on the crop and the early arrivals will be large and the sales of hedges against Cif cotton will also be unusually large and early. There are some facts which might drive prices up. We have already mentioned the large short interest in the cotton spinning world, which may any time be frightened into precipate covering, the more so as the Americans seem inclined to loom cotton. The outside speculation has for several years not had a hand in cotton deals, but as the present prices of stocks and shares and metals leave but little room, for further improvement, and wheat prices are not particularly low, the speculative outside interest may find cotton prices tempting We have it on good authority that the Liverpool Bull clique, people who have made fortunes through the rise in metals, intend resuming their operations. In addition to the 100,000 bales recently bought they intend, we learn, buying a further 100,000 bales and to sit on their purchases until "they show a handsome profit. What we do advise, however, is to be prudent ; there is no smoke without a fire, and the damage might after all be serious. In this uncertainty would it not be wiser, to cover short sale if it can be done at a profit, and not to enter into new ventures for the present."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRASIER-CREAGH.—September 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain P Brasier-Cresgh, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.

AFTER full consideration the military authorities in India and at Home have decided to discard the Dum-Dum bullet and revert to Mark II—Mark Twain ?—the original Lee-Metford bullet. The ammunition now being sent from Calcutta to South Africa is Mark II. Mark IV., the Woolwich modification of the Dum-Dum, was sent from England in vast quantities to Natal and the Cape some months since. But the performances of that bone-smasher at Edinburgh and Bisley have given ground for reflection ; it is well-nigh as dangerous to the troops using it as to the enemy. Major W. Broadfoot, R. E., in the September number of *Blackwood* essays to show that the Mark II, while excellent for target-shooting up to great distances, the trajectory being nearly straight, was a failure in our tribal wars on the frontier as it passed through the charging hillman, and left him free to consider whether he would continue his charge, or go to his home for a few days to recover from the slight perforation through and through his body. An attempt was made to improve its stopping qualities by filing off the top of the metal-covering and exposing the lead core, which, coming on a bone, would spread out like a mushroom and inflict a severe wound that would put man or horse at once out of action. But, though this impromptu Dum-Dum served very well when the rifle was loaded by hand, and the user cool and careful, it was not so satisfactory when loaded from the magazine and Tommy Atkins grew excited. The roughened end did not enter the barrel so readily as the original round form. The experts at Dum-Dum, the Small Arms Ammunition Factory for Bengal, after many experiments, were led to a modification of Mark II, consisting chiefly in leaving the lead at the apex uncovered so as to facilitate the expansion, the mushrooming, of the whole of the lead core, on impact with a bone or other solid substance. Like the Chassepot at Aspromonte, the new bullet *fait merveil* and its performances on the bodies of charging hillmen were acclaimed with general satisfaction. Further experiences of its marvellous effects were obtained in the Tirah, where the Afridis, having got hold of 14,000 Dum-Dums, used them freely when sniping our camps at night.

Major Broadfoot does not even allude to these experiences. He simply testifies that the stopping results attained by the Dum-Dum were creditable to all concerned. The bullet proved efficient, and confidence was restored to men armed with the Lee-Metford rifle, yet he indicates the existence of a doubt as to whether the Dum-Dum, with its exposed apex, was as accurate at ranges over 700 yards as Mark II. But he has no doubt at all that the Dum-Dum is not needlessly cruel. He instances the case of Private Shaughnessy, of the Northampton Regiment, who on November 9, 1897, was shot through the lungs while carrying a stretcher to a wounded comrade. He was not stopped or disabled at once ; but becoming faint was taken to the hospital. The bullet was under the skin ; it had not expanded, the end being only slightly roughened. The wound healed and Shaughnessy returned to duty. Similar cases occurred in which no bone was struck. In two cases, when the bullet met a bone, "damage and destruction were considerable." It was the same formerly with the old spherical ball ; and also with the Snider and the Martini-Henry, which pulverised the bone struck. Naturally, with this favourable opinion of the Dum-Dum, Major Broadfoot is greatly concerned at the unfair condemnation of it by a large majority of the representatives of the Powers at the Peace Conference. In his view the Conference desired thereby to thwart and hamper Great Britain in her armament than to advance the cause of humanity. That may well be ; but it is scarcely to be supposed that the determination of the military authorities in India and at Home to substitute Mark II, with its completely-covered core, which is thus rendered incapable of expanding or "exploding," was arrived at in deference to the revelations of the Peace Conference. They must have been influenced by considerations that seemed to them to invalidate the claims to ideal perfection so confidently advanced by the panegyrists of the "stopping" bullet. Besides, the danger of stripping cannot be overlooked. And after all the "stopper" does not stop when it does not meet a bone. Major Broadfoot's instances prove that sufficiently. It is not alleged that the bullet which the Dum-Dum replaced for a time would not break, and even pulverize, a bone, thus putting a man or horse out of action, which is all that is required. It will be interesting to see what the British forces in South Africa will do with the hundreds of tons of the Woolwich Dum-Dum Mark IV sent out some months since.

IT has been too generally assumed that Lord Ripon, in giving a marked development to the principle of Local Self-Government in the early eighties, made over the cities of India to the care of the Local Municipalities to administer, well or ill, as to them seemed best. The Hon'ble M. C. Turner, when supporting the measure introduced by the Bengal Government, at the instance of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, to improve the organisation of the Municipality of Calcutta, took occasion to disabuse the opponents of that measure of the idea that it was contrary to the principles laid down by Lord Ripon. He quoted the speech addressed by his lordship to the Municipality of Lahore in November 1882, which showed that it was the settled purpose of that statesman to reserve to the Government the power to control the Local Bodies so that neither incompetence nor indifference should be permitted to bring the principle of Self-Government into discredit. His lordship said that "he would give the fullest liberty of action to the local bodies, untrammelled by official interference ; but that he would not allow the experiment of Local Self-Government in this country to fail through the pertinacious neglect, through the sloth, or through the continued incompetence, of the Local Bodies." "We must maintain," he said, "sufficient control over these bodies to see that they do not permanently, absolutely, or slothfully, neglect their duty towards their fellow-citizens, and that control, gentlemen, I for my part am determined to maintain, and I trust that it will be applied patiently, but still firmly, by Local Governments." It was Lord Ripon's intention, and his firm resolve, that the powers of Self-Government given to Local Bodies should be used for the general good, and that, if they were not so used, it would be the duty of the Local Governments to supply the remedy. What India requires is a Board attached to the Government of India that will fulfil the functions of the Local Government Board in England—keep a watchful eye on local administrations, and, when they make default, send competent officers of special training to supply local deficiencies, and see that the intentions of the Legislature are properly carried out, with a view to the welfare of the public. The tendency in Great Britain is to increase the powers of the Local Government Board, so that it can take action without delay in all matters of the public health and safety. If constant supervision and effective control of Local Bodies be required in England, which has had centuries of experience in matters of Local Government, how much more necessary is it in India where, as Lord Ripon truly said, Self-Government is an experiment—an experiment, he might have added, in a direction alien to the traditional habits and ideas of an oriental population, accustomed to leave all matters of administration to the Sirkar, and regard public affairs as altogether outside the legitimate sphere of activity of private individuals.

THE weakness of British policy in regard to China has often been the subject of remark, and to find that, amid the absorbing anxieties of the Transvaal negotiations, the Foreign Office has had time and inclination to bestow a thought upon the Far East is a matter for surprise. The China mail brings additional information concerning the landing of a party of British bluejackets at Hankow on August 26th. The details show that the Russian officials have interfered with the rights of a British subject, and on the legality of those rights there does not seem to be any question. A commercial firm, possessing property in the new Russian concession at Hankow, sent an army of coolies to the land with orders to enclose the property by erecting a bamboo-fence. In the course of the operations a party of Russian Cossacks appeared on the scene and drove off the workmen by using swords and sticks. By whose orders they acted in this manner is not yet known, but it can be safely assumed their assault upon the unfortunate coolies was the result of an official order. An appeal was made to the British Consul, and in consequence an armed party was landed from H. M. S. Woodlark, and the work of erecting the fence was finished without further interference. The policy of Great Britain in dealing with Russia in China has been so weak and vacillating that such prompt and firm action is surprising, and the fact that no collision afterwards occurred is *prima facie* evidence that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the firm in question, were only acting in accordance with their constitutional rights. The land question at Hankow has been one of infinite difficulty, and on several occasions British subjects have had to complain of the high-handed action of the Russian Consul ; and the promptitude with which the Government have stopped this policy of unceremoniously annexing British property has, according to the China papers, created great satisfaction among all Englishmen resident there. It is passing strange that such incidents should happen in Hankow, the centre of the supposed British sphere of influence. Mr. Pelham Warren, the late British Consul at Hankow and now acting Consul-General at Shanghai, has repeatedly made representations to the Foreign Office, and the same subject has occupied Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons. Whether this action may be taken as an evidence that England has come to the conclusion that the time for patience and moral pressure should give place to more forcible influences is not certain, but it manifests a new determination to maintain British rights in the Yangtse Valley. Regarded from an international standpoint, the question of Hankow is of small importance, but it may foreshadow the intention of Great Britain to acquaint Russia with the fact that British influence must predominate in a real and not merely in a theoretical sense in the Valley of the Yangtse. Piracy in Chinese rivers is very rife and is retarding commerce, and to suppress this H. M. S. Tweed, accompanied by a torpedo-boat, has been despatched with orders to patrol the Canton River Delta. With regard to the incident at Hankow it is thought that the Russian Government will repudiate the action of their Consul, explaining that he has exceeded his instructions, as was done not long ago in Mr. Pavloff's case.

THOSE grim sisters—war, pestilence and famine—have their effect, of course, upon the work of hospitals, but from the triennial report of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that effect, to some extent, seems to be different from what one would naturally expect. While the total number of patients treated in 1898 was more than that of 1897, it was still below the figure of 1896. The three causes mentioned were responsible for the decrease in 1897, and the fact that the figures for last year did not equal those of the first portion of the triennial period is believed to show that the people had not quite recovered their confidence in the dispensaries. During the plague scare all sorts of ridiculous rumours as to what was done in the dispensaries were set afloat, and believed by the people, who therefore naturally kept away from the institutions. As an instance of this, we are told that a well-to-do, apparently sensible, Zamindar declined to allow his son to remain at a dispensary as an in-patient because, said he, it was well-known that every one who went there was quietly poisoned! Out-patients, however, were considered to have some chance of escaping such a fate and, in consequence, there was an increase in the number of these presenting themselves for treatment. Howbeit 34,973 of the in-patients were cured, 9,697 were relieved, 5,844 were "discharged otherwise," and in spite of the popular dread of the institutions only the comparatively small number of 2,801 died in the dispensaries. The death-rate was slightly over five per cent. of the total treated and was less than in 1895 and 1897. Naturally the most important section of the report is that relating to the surgical operations performed. The successes of surgery are probably the chief means of inducing the masses to avail themselves of the benefits of the skill devoted to their service. An immense number of operations were performed last year, but somewhat fewer than in 1895. There has been a large decrease in the number of operations for cataract and the percentage of cures, due no doubt to want of confidence among the people, but still there were 5,648 such operations with 82·7 percentage of success. The total number of operations of all sorts for the year was 175,708 on 169,699 patients. Of these 142,629 were cured, 22,052 were relieved, 4,649 were "discharged otherwise," 366 died, and 1,286 remained under treatment.

A DECREASE in litigation usually betokens an increase of wisdom, and therefore it is encouraging to find that during last year the number of civil suits instituted in the Courts of Oudh was the lowest recorded since 1891. This decrease, however, was limited to suits for money and moveables : litigation over immoveable property and other matters having gone up. On the original side, 1,10,571 cases were disposed of as against 1,13,515 in 1897, and there was also a reduction in the number of cases pending at the end of the year. Of suits before the Small Causes Courts there were 6,138 as against 6,673 in 1897, and of these all but 278 were disposed of. This result is better than that of the previous year, when 434 small causes were left pending District Judges were called upon to deal with fewer suits than previously, the number for disposal being 38 against 65. Forty-one suits were decided by Additional Judges. The decrease in the work done by the District Judges is stated to be due principally to the large falling-off in criminal appeals, but civil and rent appeals were more numerous than in 1897. A reduction is also reported in the number of miscellaneous cases, and, taken all round, the report seems to indicate the growth of a more conciliatory spirit among disputants.

WE understand it is now settled that the new branch of the Post Office Comptroller's Department, to serve Southern and Western India, is to be located in Nagpur and not Bombay ; also that the branch to serve Northern India is to be located in Delhi, and not Lahore, as was at first proposed.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Brigadier General Barlow, Adjutant-General and Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, arrived in Bombay from Poona last evening by the passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. The Lieut.-General was met at the station by General Hunter and Major King. General Low, in company of the Adjutant-General and Assistant Military Secretary, drove to the residence of Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, where Sir Robert will remain as a guest during his brief sojourn in Bombay. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired at sun rise to-day announcing the arrival of the Leiutenant-General. This morning General Low will visit the Booldana, transport No. 3, which is to convey the 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery. He will also inspect other transports that may be lying in the docks. The Lieutenant-General will return to Kirkee to-day. The departure will be private. Another salute of fifteen guns will be fired to announce his departure.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to refer back to the Commissioner the report of the acting Health Officer on the subject of preventing a fourth epidemic in the Mandvi district, and to request him to furnish further information in regard to the number of grain godowns and the number of plague attacks and deaths from September 1896 to date on all the floors of the premises where grain was stored.

MR. NIGEL JONES, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, is transferred to Ajmere, vice Mr. Mackenzie, who proceeds on leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th August, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898, of 378,875 maunds and Rs. 86,272 in the earnings.

THE Commissariat Department at Nowshera are forming a base in case of disturbance in Swat. Mules are arriving daily along with commissariat stores.

WITH a view to guard against a possible outbreak of plague at the Hindu festival which takes place at Tirumalai, near Tirupati in Madras, between September 25th and October 14th no railway tickets will be sold between these dates to pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency, Calcutta, the Howrah district or from the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States.

MR. S. S. THORBURN retires from the Service on the 6th November next, from which date, as already announced, Mr. C. L. Tupper will take up the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab ; Colonel Montgomery succeeding Mr. Tupper as Commissioner of Rawalpindi.

SERGEANT HARRINGTON, of the Commissariat Department, recently committed suicide at Multan by cutting his throat with a razor.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Tientsin announce the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang to the Viceroyship of Chihli. This appointment may have an important effect upon the political future of China.

THE troops at present serving in the Gully stations concentrate at Abbottabad on the 29th October for the manœuvres.

DIRECTIONS have been given for the preparation of a scheme for the reconstruction of the hospital quarters at the Tower, where a battalion of the Guards and a detachment of Artillery are ordinarily stationed.

IT is reported from Hongkong that Midshipman Govett, of H. M. S. Orlando, while making a tour through the hinterland, accidentally shot himself dead with a revolver.

THE War Office authorities have notified the Pembroke Town Council that steps will be taken to proceed with the erection of new infantry barracks at Pembroke Dock, the estimated cost of which is £88,000, as soon as the Council is in a position to supply the contractors with water.

A CLASS will be formed at Aldershot on Oct. 1 of officers who are candidates for the Army Service Corps. There are at present a large number of vacancies in the subaltern ranks of the corps, which the military authorities are desirous of filling with as little delay as possible.

A VERDICT of suicide while temporarily insane was returned at an inquest held on August 28 at Locksley, Shanganagh, county Dublin, into the circumstances of the death of Lieutenant Herbert Courtney Scott, of the 11th Madras Infantry, who was found dead in his bed-room with a bullet wound in his head. The deceased officer was home on sick leave.

AN inquest was held at Poynings, near the Dyke, Brighton, on August 28, concerning the death of Arthur Fabor Cunliffe, aged twenty-seven, a member of the Burma Civil Service, who came home last February suffering from general collapse, and whose body was found among some ferns on Newtimber Hill. Deceased had not been seen since August 8, when he was depressed. An open knife was found near his hat. Owing to the advanced decomposition the medical witness was unable to state the cause of death, and an open verdict was returned.

PRESIDENT M'Kinley signed on Aug. 26 a Proclamation to the Cubans which promises that a general election will be held in the island soon after the completion of the census now proceeding, which is to be concluded by Jan. 1 next. The object of the United States Administration is declared by President M'Kinley to be to give Cuba a constitutional government and complete independence.

THE Admiralty have sanctioned the reconstruction of No. 5 slip at Devonport Dockyard, to fit it for building battleships 500 feet in length and with 80 feet beam. As the slip will not be completed until March next, the new battleship which is to be shortly laid down at Devonport will be temporarily laid down on No. 2 slip, and transferred to No. 3, in which the 'Bulwark' is in course of construction.

THE "Daily News" Odessa correspondent writes:—The leading Russian papers express great satisfaction at the completion of the new road, made by a Russian syndicate, between Teheran and Resht, which is on a lagoon opening into the Caspian Sea. The new road is about 215 miles long, and during the two years occupied in its construction about 200 labourers have died of malaria. A great impetus to Russian trade is now expected.

REUTER'S agent at Cairo, writing under date of Aug. 17, says :—The authorities are much afraid that the Nile this year will be a failure. At the present date it is lower than in any previous year at the same period, and it has already commenced to fall at Assouan. There is, of course, a possibility of its rising again, but the probability is against it. A proclamation has been issued warning the people that it will be a bad Nile, and advising them to put in their crops at once, as there is, practically, no fear of an inundation.

THE following telegram from Sir R. Rodd, dated Aug. 29, has been received at the Foreign Office :—"Sirdar reports attempted Mahdist insurrection on Blue Nile instigated by Khalifa Mahamed Cherif and two sons of Mahdi allowed to live under supervision at village of Shukaba. In consequence of news received of communications with Manai Degheim Arabs, Captain Soyth [?] on 27th determined to arrest Cherif and surrounded Shukaba with troops. They were met with warm fire and charged by Dervishes. Mohamed Cherif and Mahdi's two sons were killed, village burned, and fifty-five prisoners taken. Troops behaved admirably, one officer and two men being wounded." (The Captain Soyth referred to above is presumably either Captain Nevill M. Smyth, V. C., 2nd Dragoon Guards, or Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers)

THE Isham shell, which is designed for carrying the highest explosives when discharged from ordinary cannon, was recently successfully tried without a fuse. On August 23 it was discharged under Service conditions against a Harveyed armour plate intended to represent a portion of a battleship, but fixed at an angle more unfavourable to the gun than would normally be the case, and constructed so as to give greater strength than would be feasible afloat. Common brown prismatic powder was used, and threw a 1,900-lb. steel shell containing over 129 lb. of dynamite against this objective, which was demolished, the armour plate being found broken many feet away. The experts said that if the fastenings had been stronger, the destruction of the plate would have been nearly as complete as was that of the shell, of which a four-pound fragment was the largest discoverable.

A SPECIAL service was held on Aug. 25 in St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at which the Duke of Northumberland unveiled a regimental memorial brass of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers to perpetuate the memory of the thirty-four officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Batt. of the regiment who died during the recent Soudan campaign. The tablet is a fine specimen of the engraver's art. Prominent on the design is the figure of St. George, the patron saint of the regiment, in the act of killing the legendary dragon, and underneath is the motto *Quo fata vocant*. The inscription reads :—"In memory of the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Batt. 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, who died during, or from disease contracted in, the Soudan campaign, 1898. This tablet is erected by their comrades" (whose names follow). The unveiling ceremony took place in the presence of a large congregation, and the members of the regiment stationed at the Newcastle Barracks formed up in line in the north aisle.

THE "Politische Correspondenz" hears from St. Petersburg that the Russian Pacific squadron will this year be reinforced by two armoured battleships and a gunboat.

TEN thousand pounds having been voted by the National Memorial Committee for the erection of a suitable library at Hawarden for Mr. Gladstone's collection of books, stored by himself after months of labour in a temporary structure, near Hawarden Church, the trustees have arranged to proceed immediately with the work by accepting the tender of Messrs. Parker, of Chester.

SIR H. E. M'CALLUM, the Governor of Newfoundland, has returned from his cruise along the treaty coast. The number of French fishermen there is less than ever it was before. Their lobster catch is a failure and the cod-fishery is below the average. Sir W. Van Horne and his party returned to Canada on Aug. 31st, having formally acquired the Belleisle iron mine.

FOR the purpose of encouraging trading by Russian steamers between the Black Sea ports and the ports in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Government will refund to Russian shipowners all the Suez Canal dues from January next for a term of ten years. Hitherto the Government has paid half the canal dues for the Volunteer Fleet cruisers.

A MESSAGE from Aden to the "Politische Correspondenz" states that a Russian navigation company is understood to have under consideration the establishment of a service between Aden and Basra which would also touch at Bandar Abbas and Bushire. It may be well to recall the fact that Basra, which is situated on the Euphrates, some fifty-six English miles from the Persian Gulf, is accessible to vessels of 500 tons burden. The projected service would be worked in connection with boats of the Russian Volunteer Cruiser Fleet which call at Aden. The "Politische Correspondenz" observes that there is the more disposition at Aden to attribute this scheme to political motives, as Russian commerce with Southern Persia and Arabia is very slight.

THE Central Asiatic city of Tashkent would appear to be rapidly becoming the great half-way halting place for distinguished travellers between Europe and the East. The "Turkestan Gazette" mentions that two British officers, Lieutenant-Colonel McEwing, commander of the 1st Punjab Uhlan Regiment, and Colonel Herbert Powell recently made a short sojourn in Tashkent, and were very courteously treated by the Russian Staff. Two Russian officers—Lieutenant Colonel Polosoff and Staff Captain Snessareff—left Tashkent a fortnight ago for British India. The "Gazette" which is an official organ, observes that "these interchanges of visits by Russian and British officers between the Russian Central-Asian capital and British India are alike interesting, instructive, and promotive of friendly sentiments among Russian and British Indian officials."

IN the Venezuela Arbitration, Mr. Soley concluded his speech for Venezuela on Aug. 29, says a *Reuter* telegram, counsel for Venezuela having taken twenty-one days in setting forth their contention of the rights which Venezuela had acquired up to the date of the Treaty of Washington. He pressed the argument that Lord Iddesleigh had treated the Agreement of 1850 as still existing in 1887, and that Great Britain could not take advantage of the acts done and her illegal entry in the year 1884. Venezuela, on the contrary, had, in consequence of the agreement, abstained from entering into the disputed territory, though up to 1850 he claimed he had shown pretty strong evidence of occupation of control. A long discussion followed on the meaning of the rules of the Treaty of Washington, and then Mr. Soley concluded his speech. Sir Robert Reid rose after luncheon to reply for Great Britain.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LITTLE HOPE OF PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

From what has transpired of the contents of the Transvaal's reply the general opinion at Capetown to-day is that the same will not be accepted by the British Government, and there seems little hope of a pacific settlement.

THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY CONCILIATORY.

MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE SUGGESTED THE FIVE YEARS' FRANCHISE TO END INTERFERENCE.

SEPT. 18, 4 A.M.

The Transvaal Government, in their reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, allege that the proposals, which have since been abandoned, for a five years' franchise, and quarter representation in the Volksraad, and no further British interference, were the result of suggestions made by Mr. Conyngham Greene and were acted upon in good faith. It was not intended needlessly to raise the question of suzerainty, and the Transvaal Government solely desired, with the aid of Mr. Conyngham Greene, to terminate the present strained situation.

The Transvaal accepted the proposed Joint Commission of Enquiry, but the Government were unable to understand why Great Britain now regards the seven years' Franchise to be inadequate without such an enquiry.

The Government did not propose to introduce both languages into the Volksraad, because they considered it was not desirable to do so. They were not unwilling to enter the proposed Conference, but there was a difficulty owing to its acceptance being made dependent upon precedent conditions, which the Government cannot submit for the consideration of the Volksraad.

The Transvaal will gladly accept arbitration as it is firmly resolved to adhere to the Convention of 1884.

In conclusion, the Government at Pretoria trust that Great Britain will not make more onerous proposals but adhere to the original proposal for a Joint Commission of Enquiry.

THE FEELING AT THE CAPE.

WAR INEVITABLE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Latest advices from the Cape state that war is regarded there as inevitable.

CRUISERS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE CAPE.

The *Times'* Malta correspondent telegraphs that four Cruisers and a Store Ship have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

OPINION OF THE PRESS ON THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY.

The papers in discussing the reply of the Transvaal Government are unanimous in their opinion that it is of a negative character and practically shutting the door to negotiations.

THE "TIMES" CRIES ALOUD FOR WAR.

The *Times* says that all that the Empire and the Nation ask their rulers is that there should be no hesitation, no looking back, and that Government must go forward.

REMOVAL OF COLONEL SCHNEIDER.

SEPT. 17.

Colonel Schneider, who was Military Attache at the Austrian Embassy in Paris, has been removed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day.

THE KHYBER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPT. 18.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the railway from Peshawar to the mouth of the Khyber at Jamrud.

WATER SUPPLY ON THE FRONTIER.

Major Firth, Army Medical Corps, has reported on the results of a chemical and bacteriological examination of the water supplies of Hoti Mardan, Parachinar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Wana, Abbottabad, and Kohat, and the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab has now under consideration the question of remedial measures.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first round of the Durand Football Tournament came off to-day. The Yorkshire Regiment beat the York and Lancasters after a close struggle by two goals to one.

WINTER MANŒUVRES, ADEN.

Manœuvres inland have been sanctioned for the Aden Garrison cavalry and infantry next winter.

PLAGUE STATISTICS, INDIA.

The plague-deaths in the week ending last Saturday were 4,422 against 4,357 in the previous seven days :—in Poona City 607, a reduction of 258 ; Belgaum District 619, an increase of 57 ; Satara District 416, an increase of 170 ; Kholapur State 635, an increase of 68. The figures for the rest of India show no appreciable change in mortality.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, I. M. S., Bombay, is promoted to the advanced grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Worlledge, 35th Sikhs, becomes Commandant of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lushington, appointed Military Secretary to the Resident.

The Government of India have ruled that, while officers of British service who are proceeding to South Africa are not to receive advances of pay, Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Indian service, and all Indian establishments and followers, may be granted three months' advance of pay.

On return to England the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, now at Aden, will be stationed at Chatham, and the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, now in Upper Burma, will be located at Woolwich.

Captain Noble, R. A., officiates as Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, vice Jennings-Bramly, proceeding on field service.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Blackett, R. A., has an extension of leave at home to the end of October.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, R. A. M. C., Bombay, and Major C. H. Milville, of the Home establishment.

MILITARY OFFICERS FOR PLAGUE DUTY.

Captains Bourchier, 3rd Infantry, and Lieut. Hobson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are posted for plague duty at Dharwar.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The first meet of the Poona Steeplechases came off on the Race Course to-day. The attendance was fair, but the fields were poor. There were three falls, but not of any serious nature. Lord Sandhurst, with his staff, was present. The Chase Course was nicely laid out, and the arrangements were perfect. Several Bookies were present and did a good business. In two of the races the favourite fell. The following are the results :—

Private Sweepstakes—For Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under, and other classes 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 50. Arabs and C. Bs. 14 hands to carry 11st: 7lbs. ; others 13-3 hands to carry 11-10. W. I.—Distance half mile.

Mr Mollison's ch cb g Sandy 10st .....Major Conran 1
Mr Baldrey's b a h Kaulder 10st 6 lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Bland's br aus m, The Wren 9st 11lbs.....Owner 3

Betting.—4 to 1 on Sandy, 2 to 1 against The Wren, 4 to 1 Kaulder.

A good start. Kaulder came to the front up to the bend ; where Sandy began to come up and took the lead from the distance-post, winning by three-fourths of a length ; two-and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—58 1-4 seconds.

The Western India Hunt Cup—Rs.600, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for Horses which have never won a chase value Rs. 500 or upwards. W. A. and C. raised 2 1-2st. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra, 11st .....Mr Wilkinson 1
Mr S K S's b aus g W Y, 6 years, 11st.....Scott 2
Mr N E Tilney's b aus g Rockhampton.....Owner 3
Mr Benwell's b aus m Gipsy, 11st .....Lord Suffolk 0

Betting.—2 to 1 on W. Y., 2 against Medowra, 5 Rockhampton, 10 Gipsy.

Medowra led over the first jump, but gave place to Rockhampton when passing the stand, W. Y. being hard held and lying last. Rockhampton took all the jumps well, with W.Y. and Medowra near. At the six furlongs post Lord Suffolk fell. At the "home" turn Medowra and W. Y. raced well together, but the favourite was beaten by a head ; four lengths separated the second and third. Time—6 mins. 2 1-2 secs.

The Bombay Army Cup—Rs. 1,000, partly subscribed by Officers of H. M.'s British and Native Armies in the Bombay Presidency, and the balance from the Fund. Second to receive Rs. 100 and the Third Rs. 50 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase for Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a Steeplechase value Rs. 500 and which are bona fide and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Service. Weight—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 7 lbs. C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 11st—W. I. G. Rs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, once 4 lbs. ; twice, 7 lbs. ; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowance—Maidens 7lbs. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles (over the Pony Course.)

Mr Burne's g g a p Silver King, 13 2 1-2, 10st 8lbs .....Mr Bland 1
Mr C A Howard's g g a p Novelty, 13 2 3-4, 11st .....Lord Suffolk 2
Mr Gosling's c a p Kirkee, 13 3, 11st.....Mr Wilkinson 3
Mr Baldrey's g g a p Afus, 13-3, 10st 8lbs .....Mr Corbett 0

Betting.—Evens on Kirkee ; 2 to 1 against Silver King ; 3 to 1 Novelty ; 5 to 1 Afus.

Novelty went to the front, but fell at the second jump. Afus refused the third jump and was out of the race. Silver King and Kirkee then had the race between them. Novelty's rider then increased his pace, and was lying very near the former two, running on good terms, but Kirkee was jumping rather badly. At the "home" turn the favourite appeared to be winning, but he had a fall. Novelty, who was lying last, got second place, Silver King winning easily by 20 lengths. Time—5 mins. 3 1-2 secs.

The Poona Grand National.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for horses. W. A. and C. raised 2st. Penalties—Winners after 30th April 1897, of a chase value Rs. 450 and upwards, once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr Harter's br aus g The Clown, 11st 10lbs .....Scott 1
Mr S K S's b aus g Mark II, 6 years 11st 4lbs.....Lord Suffolk 2
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Papat Rose, 10st 7lbs .....Burns 3
Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, 10st 7lbs.....Mr Wilkinson 0

Betting.—1½ to 1 against The Wreck, 2 to 1 Papat Rose and the Clown, 4 to 1 Mark II.

The Clown got off with Papat Rose in attendance. The Wreck went down at the first jump and was out of it. Papat Rose led past the Stand, but The Clown soon recovered his place and was never afterwards headed. Papat Rose ran very well throughout, but unfortunately fell and strained himself at the last jump. The Clown won easily by half a street. Time—5 minutes 31 seconds.

The Kirkee Chase.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 100, and the third Rs. 50. A Steeplechase for English and Australian ponies 13-3 and under, and Arab and C.-bred Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight: English and Australians 13-3 to carry 12st, Arabs 14 to carry 11st. 4lbs. C. B. 14-0 to carry 10st. 12lbs—W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, of a chase value Rs. 450 and upwards, once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs Allowance—Maidens 7lbs. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles over the Pony Course.

Capt Trevor-Boothe's br aus m Pateena'by Hibernian dam by Glorious, 13 3, 10st 11lbs .....Capt Haig 1
Mr S K S's b o g Rough Diamond II, 13 3 12st 7lbs, Scott 2
Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Lily, 13 3, 10st 12lbs.....Penton 3
H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios, 14, 10st 4lbs. Mr Wilkinson 0
Mr Bland's b a p Brat, 13 2, 9st 12lbs .....Owner 0

Betting—Evens on Rough Diamond, 3 to 1 against Lady Lily and Helios, 6 to 1 the rest.

Pateena showed the way past the Grand Stand, Lady Lily following him ; Rough Diamond next. Brat refused the jumps inside the course and fell out. With one short exception Pateena led the entire way and won easily by ten lengths ; twelve lengths divided the second and third. Time—4 minutes 31 seconds.

The Amateur Purse,—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, For Maiden, Arab and C B Ponies, 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11st. W. I.—G. Rs. Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 150 and upwards once 4lbs ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. G. Rs. who have not won flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase, value Rs. 200 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Swiney's c a p Muskerry 13 1 7-8, 10st Major Conran 1
Mr Syed Rashid's g a p Waher Mahomed 13 2 3-4 10st Mr Bland 2
Capt Young's g a gelding Electric, 13 3, 11st 7lbs ...Owner 3
Aga S Shah's g a p Thunder, 13 2 1-2, 10st 2lbs. .....Mr. Turnbull 0
Mr C H Cautley's g a p Discount, 13 2, 9st 6lbs ..... Lord Suffolk 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Muskerry, 3 to 1 against Electric and Waher Mahomed, 20 to 1 Thunder, and 30 to 1 Discount.

After one false start the field got away to even terms, Discount lying last. Electric then took the lead running comfortably, with Muskerry and Thunder as his close attendants. At the turn Waher Mahomed improved his position, and made a grand effort, but was beaten on the post by the favourite by 1 3-4 lengths ; 6 lengths between second and third. Time—1 minute 30 seconds.

POONA RACES 1899.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Between 15th and up to noon 17th September 1899.

2ND DAY.

The Stewards Purse—Jolly Friar and Bijley.
H H The 1st Aga Khans Commemoration Plate—Stockwell, Hyderi, Fakeer, Nimrod, Hakum and Khaboor.
The Criterion—Freddie and Lady Yetman.
The Lawn Stakes Pertab, Baron, Feeroze, Mutlag, Twilight, London and Professor.

3RD DAY.

The Ganeshkhind Stakes—Roy, Tanner and Keenan.
The Wanowrie Stakes—Liverpool, Talseer and Sahib.

4TH DAY.

The Civil Service Stakes—Keenan, Tanner and Frenchgirl.
The Kirkee Cup—Liverpool, Talseer and Sahib.
The Deccan Handicap—May Yeho.

5TH DAY.

The Poona Handicap—Tanner and Frenchgirl.
The Desert Handicap—Talseer.
The Paddock Stakes—May Yeho.
The Small Pony Handicap—Talseer.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 17th September 1899.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

JHANSI, SEPT. 16.

At 4 o'clock to-day, the drivers and firemen of the Indian Midland Railway struck work, owing to cases of alleged injustice receiving no redress from the Superintendent. The situation is very serious, as 20 troop specials for South Africa are expected to pass through here immediately.

SEPT. 17.

On the assurance of the Locomotive Superintendent that he would receive a deputation and redress grievances, the strikers have resumed work. No. 28 Goods had to be cancelled, and No. 6 Up Passenger was delayed three hours. The mails left at the correct time.—*Pioneer.*

RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

ADDRESS BY ACCUSED'S COUNSEL.

RANGOON, SEPT, 18.

The defence of Private Johnson opened to-day. Mr. Vansomeren asked the jury to banish from their minds the feeling that there had been a miscarriage of justice, and that somebody should be punished. Speaking of the action of the regimental authorities he said that the evidence of Police Inspector Hewitt showed they were not applied to for assistance. Surely, it was the duty of the police to have informed the military of their belief that a woman had been criminally assaulted by a number of men of the regiment. Having defended the officers' action in repect of the statements about to be made to the Magistrate, Counsel proceeded to detail the defence. He did not intend to impugn Mah Goon's character in the slightest degree, but they must remember that a Burmese doctor had said that her conduct was peculiar. He would call Dr. Pearse, who would say that the woman was suffering from mental derangement and might behave in the way described by the accused. The defence was that in her absent-minded or mad fit she behaved in a manner which would lead the soldiers to think she was a woman of loose character. Against the story of her coming to the barracks and soliciting there was the evidence of Burmese witnesses who swore to seeing her dragged off the road by a soldier who was almost immediately joined by a second soldier. He asked the jury to reject this evidence as mendacious. There was no other direct evidence but this.

Evidence was then called. Major Morse and Lieut Bush deposed that there was no talk or excitement amongst the men of the regiment in connection with the case.

Bombardier Allenborough said that he was a Military Policeman. He had seen Mah Goon on several occasions. He saw her soliciting soldiers—Cross-examined.—He had not detailed this before because he was not asked. He saw Mah Goon about ten days after the assault. He admitted it was his duty to arrest any woman soliciting in the Cantonments.—To the Court—He could not definitely fix the date when he saw Mah Goon soliciting ; beyond that it was in September, October or November last year.

Privates Everest, Hodges, Martin, Pitcher and Cairns deposed that they saw Mah Goon dancing and singing in barracks on April 2. A lengthy cross-examination established numerous discrepances, but all these witnesses agreed that the woman was Mah Goon and that she was dancing.

The case for the defence concludes to-morrow.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

There were 75 cases and 70 deaths in the City to-day, the total mortality being 83 ; in the Cantonment 9 cases, 5 deaths ; in the Suburban area 1 case, 1 death ; in the district 144 cases, 93 deaths ; in Mondhwa 12 cases, 4 deaths ; in Urali 21 cases, 15 deaths ; in Hadapsar 11 cases ; in Kirkee 8 cases, 4 deaths ; in Talegaon 9 cases, 4 deaths ; and in Khandalla 10 cases, 5 deaths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Triests, from Japan, sailed for Calcutta this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 104 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....100 1-4 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 7-8
Bar Silver 27 3-16

THE ALLEGED MURDER PLOT AT KHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHOLAPUR, SEPT, 14.

On Friday last Mr. Fernandez, a pleader, was brought in from Amba. He has been in custody ever since, and has not been allowed to communicate with any one.

To-day he was taken before Mr. Gokhale, the magistrate, who remanded him for trial for 15 days, and refused bail.

Mr. Fernandez asked to be informed of the nature of the charge preferred against him, and under what section of the Penal Code he was in custody. As no charge had been made against him, he did not see by what law he was detained in custody for such a length of time.

The magistrate said that he would consider the point, and let him know in due course.

It is said that there is no pleader in the whole of Kholapur who will venture to defend Mr. Fernandez, who was recently deprived of his right to plead in the Kholapur Court on the supposition that he had written to the newspapers touching the plague measures carried on in the city and elsewhere in the Southern Mahratta country.

The baker, Daniel, was arrested and taken before a Bombay or Poona Police Inspector in the Jaffer Seth bungalow. He was detained in custody for twenty hours. His four employes have been a week under detention in the bungalow in question, where all who are apprehended and under examination by the police are detained.

The greatest secrecy is observed, and it is not known what the charge brought against those in detention exactly is. A number of butlers and servants are in custody on a charge of attempt to murder.

A Police Superintendent and four enative policemn from Poona have been sent here to help in the investigation, which is also being carried out by a native magistrate.

The dinner at which the alleged attempt was made to poison the Resident by means of powdered glass in rolls of bread took place a month ago.

Great anxiety prevails owing to the numerous arrests and the police examinations being conducted in private, no one knowing upon whom suspicion may next fall.

LORD KITCHENER arrived at the Atbara bridge on Saturday Aug. 26, and, having driven the last rivet, steamed across the bridge on a locomotive. He then declared the bridge open, and delivered a speech, in which he sketched the progress of the construction of the Soudan railway. As to the bridge, he thought it might be claimed as a record achievement. The piers in the river bed had been erected with great rapidity, and so as to withstand the Atbara flood, though it came twenty-five days earlier than was expected. In November and December last every effort was made to place the order for the superstructure in England, but it was found impossible for British firms to supply so big an undertaking in the time required. This was a matter of considerable regret to him, and seemed to demonstrate that the relations between capital and labour at home were not such as to induce capitalists to run the risk of establishing great up-to-date workshops with the plant necessary to enable Great Britain to maintain her proud position as the first constructing nation of the world. But he was delighted, since Englishmen had had failed, to find that their cousins across the Atlantic had stepped in. He congratulated the American foremen and workmen on the excellent work they had done, as also the builders of the piers, acknowledged the services of the British Engineer officers and the Egyptian officers and soldiers engaged on the bridge, and expressed the hope that within four months he would be enabled to open the station at Khartoum.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE 21ST FIELD BATTERY.

YESTERDAY morning the 21st Field Battery arrived at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, in two trains from Trimulgherry, and embarked on the s. s. Lalpoora, No. 1 Transport. The first train arrived about 5-15 a.m., but it was not until ten minutes past seven that the second train load of men and animals reached the docks. In each case the work of unloading the trains began immediately, but it was close upon eight o'clock before the embarkation of the animals began. On the way down from Trimulgherry two of the officers' horses met with accidents. Some of the boards of the railway wagon gave way owing to being insecurely fastened, and the hind legs of the two horses went through. The animals were severely cut about the hams, and on arrival at Bombay a complaint was lodged with the railway officials. The strength of the Battery consisted of 173 men and 153 horses, with six 15-pounder guns, six wagons, two store wagons, one store cart, and one forge cart. There were ten officers' chargers and these were the first to be led on board the vessel, and stalled forward on the upper deck. Thereafter followed the other animals allotted to the same quarters, but afterwards the horses for which accommodation was provided on the main deck had to be slung on board by means of the cranes as on the previous day. The scene was precisely similar to that of Sunday, and the work was carried on with great despatch. Along with the 21st Battery the Lalpoora conveys A and B sections of No. 26 British Field Hospital, mobilised in Bombay, consisting of 3 officers, 4 warrant officers, 7 men, 2 natives, 109 followers, and 2 officers' chargers ; the Lalpoora also conveys the R. A. Brigade Staff, consisting of 3 officers, 1 clerk, 13 followers, 7 officers' chargers, and 2 transport officers and 6 lascars. During the morning Colonel Weir and Major Lane, I.M.S., who are specially appointed for this duty, made an inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the vessel. There was again a large number of people to witness the embarkation. This was carried out with even greater speed than on the first day. The horses gave comparatively little trouble, and by noon the whole of the animals, and half of the battery and baggage, were on board. An hour or so later the shipping of the rest of the guns and baggage was completed. The Lalpoora left the docks about seven o'clock last evening. The troops had a hearty send-off from the large crowd assembled to witness the departure.

The Pundua is still in the Wet Dock, being cleaned and painted, and at the same time the transport fittings are being fixed up on the vessel. It may be mentioned that, in addition to the other arrangements made for the convenience of the troops, a portion of the Dock Inquiry Office was on Sunday fitted up as a post office.

The following are the names of the officers proceeding by the Lalpoora :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cox-head, Commanding Brigade Division, F. A. ; Captain A. L. Walker, Adjutant ; Veterinary-Lieutenant F. N. Wilson, Veterinary Officer ; Captain R. N. Marder and Major M. W. Kerin, A and B Section, No. 26 British Field Hospital ; Major W. E. Blewitt, Captain H. M. Campbell, Lieutenant W. G. H. Manley, Lieutenant D. H. Gill, and 2nd Lieutenant R. E. Ramsden, 21st Battery, R. F. A. ; Commander G. E. Holland and Lieutenant A. Rolland, R. I. Marine.

The Ammunition Column and 69 of the Native Field Hospital has left Mian Meer by special trains en route to Deolali, where they will arrive on the 22nd instant and halt in the rest camp till the transport Nowshera allotted to them is ready. Three ships have been allotted to the 9th Lancers, namely the Wardha, the Lindula, and the Nairung, and the troops have been ordered to proceed to Deolali, where they are expected on the 23rd. They will probably sail on the 24th. Three ships have been also allotted to the 5th Dragoon Guards, namely the Patiala, the Nevassa, and the Virawa. The Dragoons are ordered to be at Deolali on the 25th, and will probably leave on the 26th if the ships get ready. The 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, left Umballa for Deolali in special trains, where they are expected to arrive on the afternoon of the 22nd instant. Neither their transports nor the dates on which they sail have yet been fixed.

Captain A. E. Milner, R. A. M. C., is placed in medical charge of troops on board the transport Booldana sailing to-morrow. On completion of duty Captain Milner will join the Field Hospital to which he has been attached for duty.

The Officer in Charge, No. 24 British Field Hospital, is placed in medical charge of the troops on board the Transport Ellora, which sails on Wednesday.

The following officers proceeding to South Africa have reported their arrivals at the District Staff Office :—Lieutenant C. J. H. H. Noble, from Dagshai ; Captain A. L. Walker, from Rawal Pindi ; Major D. Mackworth from Gharial ; Major C. de C. Hamilton, from Murree ; Captain A. H. C. K. Herbert, from Fyzabad, and Vety.-Lieutenant C. B. M Harris, from Allahabad.

Captain E. W. Slayter, R. A. M. C., has proceeded in medical charge of the troops on board the transport Secundra instead of Captain N. Marder, R. A. M. C., who is assisting Major Kerin, No. 26 B. F. Hospital.

Major Triscott, assisted by Captains Crawford and Aitken, together with Sergeant-Major Samways, Chief Clerk of the District Staff Office, are still working very hard in making the arrangements for the embarkation of the troops.

Yesterday morning the City of London, having been completely fitted up within three days, left the Government Dock for the Prince's Dock. The Buldana, which sails this evening with the 53rd Field Battery, went into the Prince's Dock last night. The Lindula is expected to arrive to-day, and the other transports in the dock are the Ellora, No 8 ; Pundua, No. 9 ; Vadala No. 11 ; Sutlej, No. 12 ; Wardha, No. 16 ; and Warora, No. 21.

A final Board of Survey composed as under will assemble at the Prince's Dock to report on the following hired transports on dates noted against them at 7-30 a.m., each day :—No. 8 "Ellora" on 20th September, 1899 ; No. 12 "Sutlej" on 21st September, 1899 ; No. 15 "City of London" on 21st September ; Members :—Captain A. E. Aitken, D. A. A. G., Bombay. Veterinary-Captain E. Taylor, A. V. Deptt., a medical officer (to be detailed by the P. M. O. Bombay and Aden Districts).

It is notified for information that the following portion of the South African Contingent will embark in the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed and sail from Bombay as follows :—Transport No. 11 "Vadala," on 21st September, 1899 :—One Squadron of the 19th (P. W. O.) Hussars will arrive on the above date at Prince's Dock at 4-15 and 5-15 a.m. (local time) in two special trains. Any details, British or Native, for this Transport, either attached to the Colaba Depot or Detail Lines, 21st Bombay Infantry, will be sent to the Prince's Dock to join for embarkation.

Colonel Wolfe-Murray, Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Intelligence Branch at Simla, has been placed under special orders for South Africa, where he will command the Line-of-Communication.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grimwood completed four years' command of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, yesterday, coincidently as it chances with the departure of the regiment to South Africa on field service. In the exceptional circumstances, Colonel Grimwood will continue to command until the conclusion of the operations instead of being placed on half pay.

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Pioneer* deals trenchantly by with the vacillation manifest in the appointment in the chief command in South Africa :—

There is an extraordinary look of vacillation about the arrangements for the chief command in South Africa that will not raise the reputation of the War Office. If there was anything that the authorities at the House Guards seemed to be decided about from the first it was that in case of war in South Africa, the campaign should be conducted by Sir Redvers Buller. Now after General Buller's appointment has been announced for weeks, and the actual date of his sailing fixed, postponed, and then fixed again, it is suddenly discovered that the job is not important enough for him, and is therefore to be transferred to Sir George White. While it is true that Sir George White in army standing is only a Lieutenant-General, he is by several years Sir Redvers Buller's senior in age, and he has already held a higher command than has ever fallen to the other General. The present arrangement may consult for the dignity of Sir Redvers Buller, but it appears to take very little account of that of Sir George White, who is to go out on the express understanding that he is to be superseded in the command if the business grows. It would not have been strange if the ex-Commander-in-Chief of India and Governor-designate of Gibraltar had declined to take a command offered to him on such conditions ; but Sir George White probably considers that it is not a time for the indulgence of personal feelings. Possibly the ruling spirits at Whitehall are not sorry to have a chance of showing that an Indian Commander-in-Chief out of India may be treated as a personage of very minor standing. All this, however, which might pass as part of the ways of the War Office if it were a question of the command at the autumn manœuvres, becomes a different matter now. The national interests at stake are surely far too great to be made the sport of professional punctilio and etiquette. To have command of the force that represents fortunes of the British Empire can never be below the dignity or station of any individual. If Sir Redvers Buller is the man for the work, he is the man who ought to go, and no other. If Sir George White's selection is based upon fitness he ought not to be superseded. The atmosphere of intrigue that seems to hang over the matter is not a good omen for the conduct of the campaign. It was not this sort of spirit that carried the Soudan operations without a check to their splendid conclusion. To enter upon a struggle with the avowed intention of swapping horses in mid-stream is the kind of policy that would have been expected of our military administration in the days of the Peninsular : to find it adopted now, shows that the spirit inside the War Office is, after all, very much the same to-day as it was then.

The telegrams from England continue to bring daily announcements of fresh Staff appointments to the force for South Africa, but one would like also to know, says the *Pioneer*, what troops there will be for these officers to command. At present the only troops we know of as having been despatched to the scene of action are the Munster Fusiliers from England and the Manchester Regiment from Gibraltar. We have heard also as a report that the transport Dunera, with reliefs for India, had been stopped at India and diverted to the Cape, but this, which was only announced on the authority of a London evening paper, has not been since confirmed. At any rate as far as England is concerned, except for the two regiments sent off three weeks ago, which must be now near their destination, no troops have yet been despatched to follow them, and as far as can be judged from the silence of the telegrams there is no immediate prospect of the despatch of any. Meantime the General in command with his staff should have sailed on Saturday, so that when he arrives he will find his force consisting of the small garrisons of Cape Town and Natal with the small stiffening that has been already sent out from Home, and the Indian Contingent as that arrives. It is needless to say how absolutely inadequate such a force must be for the job in prospect. Commenting on the curious substitution of Sir George White for Sir Redvers Buller at the eleventh hour, with the condition that the former is to be superseded at a later stage of the scale of operations, we remarked that if Sir George White is considered fit to conduct the campaign now, he must also be fully fit to carry it to an end, since no one has ever pretended that the opening stage of a campaign is less important and critical than any other period. But the truth seems to be that the authorities at Home are themselves rendering the highest possible testimony to the value of Sir George White's services, for they are sending him out to undertake the desperate task of commencing a warfare against odds that would try a Napoleon. When our reinforcements have at last arrived on the scene in full strength and things are more comfortable, then it would appear Sir Redvers Buller may be safely allowed to try his hand. Since these words were in print the telegraph has announced the embarkation of the Northumberland Fusiliers : and it may be hoped that the other battalions told off for service are ready to follow in quick succession in their wake.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT *vs.* NAVAL TEAM.

LAST evening the Rugby Football Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana was opened, when the Welsh Regiment and the Naval Team met on the Cooperage. There was a large attendance when the soldiers kicked off against the Secretariat goal which the Navy defended. After a line out near the centre the military invaded, and uninteresting scrimmages were the order. Then a Welsh half-back tried to get away, but was well held. The Navy kicked to touch at mid-field, but directly afterwards Daley passed out to Morgan, who made a fine run and scored the first try for the Welsh within five minutes from the start. The place-kick was only a poor attempt. Just after the restart a free kick enabled the Military to again enter the Naval quarters. Ground was gained by a dribble from a line out, and then Watts, getting hold, ran in between the posts, registering the second try. The position was good, and Watts, taking the place himself, had no difficulty in landing a beautiful goal kick. The Welsh kept up the pressure, but the Navy relieved to the centre. A penalty, however, let the soldiers in again, but a similar advantage to the Navy allowed them to transfer the game to neutral ground again. Up to this point the game was a close forward one. Then a sailor made a burst away, but was quickly tackled. Thereafter nice passing was exhibited by the Welsh backs, and, the ball being given to Burge, he went off at a grand pace and scored a brilliant try far out. Kent took the kick and was favoured by luck, for the ball struck the cross-bar and then dropped over. Almost directly afterwards, as the result of attractive open play, Morgan scored and Watts kicked another fine goal. At half time the soldiers were leading by three goals and a try to nil. Restarting the Welsh went off with renewed vigour, and, kicking away from a pack near the corner, a minor was registered. The soldiers next tried to get in by pretty passing from the scrimmage, but the threequarters were pulled down. The Navy gained no advantage from a penalty kick, and thereafter, Daley sending a good pass across to Watts from a pack close to the line, the latter scored easily. His place-kick was also a success. A penalty against the soldiers allowed the sailors to invade, but not for long, as, the Military backs getting away from a line out by fine passing and running, the ball was eventually transferred to Richards, who raced round and scored brilliantly behind the posts. Burge's goal kick was again successful. Immediately afterwards Fowler raced in, adding another try which was also converted by Burge. The soldiers had not yet done piling up the agony against their opponents, for whom they were altogether too smart, especially in passing out from the pack. The forwards rushed away again with a capital dribble and were not pulled up until near the quarter flag. A free kick for the Navy was well charged down, but the sailors gained a little relief by a dribble along the touch line. The Welsh, however, continued to pen them, playing with increased vigour. The backs tried to get in again several times, but the tackling of the sailors was for a long time effective. By sheer weight in the scrimmages, however, the Welsh reached the line, but the Navy opposed a stubborn defence, and the pressure was relieved by the ball going dead. The military backs next came across the field with a fine passing movement, but the ball was grounded in touch, and thereafter another minor was recorded. The sailors were however completely outplayed, and just before time Morgan made a brilliant run across the ground, adding another try to the score. The place-kick was unsuccessful, and a very one sided-game ended with the score—Welsh Regiment, 6 goals 2 tries ; Navy, nil.

The teams were :—Welsh Regiment ; full back, Pte. Thomas ; threequarters Ptes Richards, Harper Morgan, and Sergeant-Drummer Kent ; half, backs, Corpl. Daley and Pte Watts ; forwards, Lieut. Brandreth, Lieut. Everett, 2nd-Lieut. Goodfellow ; 2nd-Lieut. A. Sadler, Sergt. Wilks and Ptes Burge, Fowler and Doble.

Navy :—Full back, Prangwell ; threequarters, Courage, Dash, Gregory and Corbet ; half-backs, Squires and Murphy ; forwards, Huddleston, Thompson, Luckham, Wallace, Price, Billings, Beale and Barr.

RANGERS *vs.* WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

These teams met last evening on the Oval in the Gymkhana tournament. The game was altogether one-sided and ended in a win for the West Yorkshire by ten goals to nothing.

A "Times" telegram from Odessa says :—It is officially announced that her Majesty's sloop Melita will arrive next week at Odessa, and will afterwards visit other Black Sea ports. This, it is believed, will be the first visit made here by a vessel belonging to the British Navy since the Crimean war. The announcement has caused great curiosity in Russian naval circles.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

THE lovely autumn weather of the Himalayas is setting in here early, a few light showers making the atmosphere the pleasanter by laying the dust ; while already, thanks, no doubt, to the somewhat unusual amount of snow which has been falling on the higher ranges in the interior, the evenings begin to grow chilly, and even the midday sun on the Mall is none too warm. The station is fuller than it was, many new visitors having arrived for the approaching Durand Football Tournament and autumn gaieties, though hotels and house-agents still complain that the numbers are smaller than usual. The social events of the week have included a pretty calico ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Mackworth Young last Monday ; also the annual Masonic dance last Tuesday, which was, if possible, an even greater success than usual ; besides a performance at the theatre where the A. D. C. put on Marshall's laughable ghost fantasy, "Shades of Night," as a matinee. The scene in this where Winifred Yester (Miss Beresford-Lovett) and Captain the Honourable Terence Trivett (Major Coape-Smith) met and sat upon the phantoms of their deceased relatives, Sir Ludovic Trivett (Captain Holland) and Lady Mildred Yester (Mrs. Commelin) was one of the funniest things the A. D. C. have achieved this season ; while Mrs. Lutyens, Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. Irvine are to be congratulated on the success of the variety entertainment which preceded it. The theatre programme is to be filled up to the very last of the season, the "Runaway Girl" being staged next week, and the "Wedding March" early in October.

This reminds me that on 12th October Christ Church, Simla, will witness the wedding of Miss Hutchinson, daughter of Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Army Education, to Captain Crosthwaite of the Punjab Commission, both well-known in Sim

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF MANDVI.

The debate on the reports of Mr. Leask, Acting Health Officer, and Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health officer, was continued. At the last meeting Dr. Katrak had moved the following proposition : That with reference to his letter dated the 1st August 1899, the Commissioner be requested to report how practical effect can be given to the following suggestions made by Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division :—(1) To remove all grain stored in dwelling houses ; (2) To absolutely prohibit grain or any similar article of food that might attract rats from being stored in dwelling houses. 2. That copy of the Commissioner's letter with accompaniments be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust, and their particular attention invited to Dr. Cayley's suggestion No. 3, *viz.*, the removal of buildings in Mandvi which interfere with the ventilation of other buildings. 3. That the suggestions made by Mr. Leask for death registration, inoculation, &c., rat-extermination be commended to the attention of the Commissioner as the Chief Plague Authority of Bombay City. 4. That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the possible or even probable fourth recrudescence of plague in Mandvi during the cold season, evacuation on a large scale of the residents of that district is desirable and trust the Plague authorities will give every encouragement and facility to induce the people of that district to camp out. Against this proposition two amendments were moved by Messrs. Setalwad and Khote, and they were respectively as follow : First Amendment :—That with reference to his letter, dated the 1st August 1899, the Commissioner be requested to report how practical effect can be given to the following suggestions made by Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division :—(1) To remove all grain stored in dwelling houses : (2) To absolutely prohibit grain or any similar article of food that might attract rats from being stored in dwelling houses : 2. That the suggestions made by Mr. Leask for death registration, rat-extermination, inoculation, &c.,'be commended to the attention of the Commissioner as the Chief Plague Authority of Bombay City. 3. That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the possible or even probable fourth recrudescence of plague in Mandvi during the cold season, evacuation on a large scale of the residents of that district is desirable and trust the plague authorities will give every encouragement and facility to induce the people of that district to camp out.

Second Amendment :—That the report of the Health Officer dated the 4th August 1899, and its accompaniment (received with the Commissioner's letter No, 11,393, dated the 8th August 1899), be referred back to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the following information in regard to the infected houses in B Ward ; (a) The number of grain godowns :—(b) The number of plague attacks and deaths from September 1896 to date on all the floors of the premises where grain is stored.

Mr. Kharshedji N. Wadia moved a third amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Dadachanji. In addition to referring the papers to the Commissioner for report and asking from that officer certain information called for in the previous amendments, this amendment asked for information and statistics on the following points :—How many houses and godowns have been declared unfit for human habitation ; how many of them were pulled down, and how many served with notices of improvement.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that it would be also interesting to know how far the spreading of plague was affected by allowing in the heart of the town plague hospitals to exist, because his information was that these acted as so many centres of infection in the midst of thickly populated localities. For instance, there was a Jamatkhana, which was used for three years past as a plague hospital, and where a big dinner was held, at which a large number of people dined. The water in the well, which was used for washing the patients linen, was also used in cooking the dinner. If plague was infectious, as had been asserted by several authorities, he failed to see why so many centres of infection should be allowed to exist ; and it would be certainly interesting to know how far the two factors he had called the attention of the Corporation to, contributed to the spreading of the plague.

Dr. Viegas said that the great fallacy about the ground floors of Mandvi, of which so much was made of at the last meeting, was the losing sight of the fact that scarcely any ground floors in Mandvi were occupied as human habitations. It was incorrect to assert, however, that all the plague outbreaks broke out at Mandvi. For the first two years they did, but not in the third—1899. The foolish suggestion to burn down the Mandvie District had no lege to stand on. Supposing for a moment that the suggestion was acted up to, would that stop the plague ? It might start from the Byculla side, or from Mazagon, or Camateepoora, or worse than these, it might break out nearer home. Taking the suggestion at its best, it recommended the perpetration of incendiarism, which nothing could justify. Had the measure been resorted to in respect of a few houses at Mandvi in which the plague at first broke out, it would have been adjudged right enough, and might have been as strongly supported as the one about the placing of a military cordon round the infected locality for sanitary purposes. But those measures were unfortunately laughed down by the authorities themselves who said there was no plague. As regarded the evacuation of the poor from thickly populated localities, Dr. Viegas suggested that railway pass concessions should be made to the poor in such wise as to enable them to migrate to sanitary places like Matoonga without experiencing much difficulty in the cost. Dr. Viegas contended that the figures supplied by the District Health Officer conclusively proved that the godowns on the ground floors were a source of danger to the inhabitants of those houses. As to the suggestion about pulling down every second house in Mandvi, he said that it was not a practical one.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that by a previous resolution the Corporation had affirmed that plague had become endemic in Mandvi. This report was called for in virtue of a resolution, which contained some curious queries. One of them was that the Acting Health Officer should suggest means calculated to prevent a fourth epidemic in Mandvi. That the rats were instrumental in spreading plague and the storing of grain on ground floors of dwelling-houses was in consequence a source of great danger, were the two important factors, which the speaker thought should never be set aside. The previous epidemics had contributed greatly to the huge dislocation of the trade of Bombay, and he thought that prompt measures ought to be adopted to check the evil in future. He was not prepared to say at that stage that the suggestions made should be forthwith accepted. He thought they had better pass Mr. Setalwad's amendment and get a report from the Commissioner on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke preferred Mr. Khote's amendment as it gave the Commissioner a free hand in dealing with the matter.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ridiculed the idea of burning down Mandvi district. He knew that it emanated from the highest authority in India, who suggested to a leading citizen of Bombay that the whole of Mandvi should be burnt, as they burnt small villages in Gharwal and in the Himalayas. He considered the reports were disappointing inasmuch as no mention had been made in them as to the sanitary condition of Mandvi. He was of opinion that the sanitary condition of the district was responsible for the present state of things. Dr. Bhalchandra next contended that private plague hospitals were centres of infection and thought the subject required their earliest consideration. He moved a rider to Mr. Wadia's amendment that the Commissioner might be requested to report to what extent the private plague hospitals existing in the Mandvi Ward contributed to the spread and fresh rise of plague in the district.

Mr. Wadia accepted the rider.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said that the Acting Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officer had made very good and clear reports, and treated the subject in an exhaustive manner. The firing suggestion was good in one respect : fire was known to have destroyed germs of plague in many an infected locality and it might be employed for that purpose only. Mr. Kabrajee protested against Mandvi being singled out as an insanitary locality ; there were many insanitary places in Bombay and one of them was Bhuleshwar.

Dr. Katrak, in replying the debate, said that it was no use calling for reports and reports till dooms-day The eyes of the whole civilised world were upon them, and they should not waste time in talking and in calling for reports after reports. Their own responsible officers said that a particular thing was required to be done for the good of the City ; let it be done if it was desirable to do, and be done with it. Before the report from the Commissioner reached them perhaps the fourth epidemic would be upon them ; and before they could make up their mind to move in the matter, they would be possibly in the grip of the fifth. The present opportunity was provided for them, as it were, to retrieve their honour, which they should do with expedition. They had to tackle a serious question, if they were disposed to tackle it, let them ; if not, let them sit still, and let the world say what it would.

On a vote, Mr. Wadia's amendment was lost ; Mr. Setalwad's was allowed to be withdrawn, while Mr. Khote's was passed.

NEW SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Commissioner having asked for and obtained urgency for the consideration of a letter from the City Improvement Trust forwarding a new scheme regarding certain areas in Mahim and Sion.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved the appointment of a committee to report on the subject. He remarked that he had gone through the plans submitted by the Trust and found that there were several things in them which required their attention.

Mr. Unwalla in seconding the motion said that the Trust had done very well in taking up that scheme, for in his opinion it was necessary to build up the northern portion of the city before an attempt was made to clear up the other congested districts.

The motion was agreed to.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

Dr Katrak proposed, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that Government be moved to legislate for investing the Corporation with the power to raise money on bills of currency not exceeding twelve months on the lines of Section 21 of 60 and 61, Vict., c-220, and with the special provisions suggested hy the Commissioner in clauses (a.) (b,) (c,) (d.) and (e.) of para. 3 of his report,

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Mulji moved and Mr. Wacha seconded an amendment that the report of the sub-committee and Commissioner on the subject be referred to a committee consisting of the following members for further consideration and report :—the President, Dr. Katrak, Messrs. Cuffe C. N. Wadia, Fazulbhoy Visram, Mulji Barbhaya, P. M Metha, D. E. Wacha, and Vithaldas Damoder Mulji.

Mr. Wacha remarked that there were certain controversial points in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Commissioner's report, which ought to be cleared up.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL AT BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—One of the most imposing and time-honoured ceremonies of Baroda is the Ganapati festival of the ancient type, as distinguished from the childish *melas* started at Poona, three or four years ago, and it is a pleasure to see the Durbar in the stately and serene aspect which they scrupulously preserve. His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar does the honour of visiting annually five of the "Sardar" families to have a look at the Ganpati and to receive the "aher" or costly dress of the return honour.

On Thursday last His Highness visited the first "Sardar" (or peer) Khasbgivale, whose five-storeyed "vada" or mansion was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, studded with mottos in gold letters, the most conspicuous being "Success unto His Highness the Maharaja." Leaving the extensive court-yard and the high and imposing frontage of the mansion, blazing with the flags and bunting, the exalted visitor entered another court-yard laid out as a nice little garden of laurels and palms, and then passed on to the hall. Here a large image of Ganapati was placed behind a screen of glass and tinsel intermixed with gold and cotton fabrics arranged in graceful folds. The central arch of the hall facing the street contained the Ruler's *gadi* placed on a gold-embroidered carpet and covered with a gold and silk kinkob. The walls round the windows, in front and behind this seat, were decorated with costly and rare drapery, the heir-looms of the family, which an expert declared, cannot now be obtained, even by order, for the best of exhibitions. The old artisans who produced these fabrics have gone three generations ago, and for want of demand their descendants have given up the task.

His Highness was received by Mr. Vithalrav *alias* Bhausaheb, the second son of the venerable Divan Bhaskarao Vithal, who is now in his eighty-first year and has gone out to Siaval in connection with the birth of a grandchild. Divan Bhaskarrao is the fourth scion of the family who occupied the chair of the minister, the succession being (1) Ravji Appaji, (2) Babaji Appaji, and (3) Vithalrav Babaji. His personal cash salary was Rs. 70,000 a year, besides the jagir or perpetual grant of inam villages annually yielding about Rs. 60,000. Among those present were H. E. the Minister Kershawjee ; Chief Justice Abas Ali ; Dadasaheb Fadnis ; Annasaheb Ambegaokar ; Appasaheb Mohite ; Muzumdar Chintaman Narayan, Hereditary Kathiwar Divanand, the son-in-law of the host, Mr. Shankarrav, Dr. Batukram Mehta, and others.

After the usual Durbar, His Highness left amidst the happy well-wishes of the gathering, leaving with the host's son a very kindly message to the venerable old Divan of appreciation of the efforts made to please him. The eldest son of the ex-Divan, Mr. Jotirao *alias* Dhanisaheb, is a Barrister-at-Law who received his education in England through the gracious liberality of the Maharaja, and is being trained at Savali for District Judicial work.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY.—SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·3

NOBODY WILL STEAL THEM.

THERE are two reasons why the Crown jewels are never stolen from the Tower of London. They are in a strong place, well guarded, and are dangerous things to handle when dishonestly come by.

Most losses of valuables are due either to carelessness on the part of the owners or custodians, or to bribery. Perhaps the burglar's vocation is under no circumstances an absolutely safe one, but not infrequently he chances upon a "job" which is both easy and lucrative. I do not mention this fact for the unworthy purpose of inducing any of the youth of the land to enter the profession, but solely to throw illustrative light upon quite another theme. Still, there is a relation between them, and we shall hit it off before we have talked a bit about the case of Mrs. Mary Rowlands, who lives in Wales.

The lady says that no longer ago than February (1898) she had a severe attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis. At this point we are concerned to know whether the influenza was in any sense responsible for the bronchitis, as cause and effect. If so, why ? It is well understood, of course, in England, where influenza is so common, that other ailments do follow in ; yet probably, the majority of us have not settled in our minds the reason for it.

At all events, Mrs. Rowlands had a low, bad time. The trouble lingered along as, sometimes, winter does, away down into the period proper for May blossoms. She could not seem to get the better of the throat ailment nor master the lethargy and weakness left her as a legacy by the influenza. Her condition may be likened unto that of a ship which has indeed survived a gale but finds herself stripped of the sails needed to enable her to take advantage of gentler winds.

The lady's hope of getting back her lost strenght by taking plenty of solid nourishing food was illusory. Every meal of that kind caused fearful distress in the stomach and acute pain at the chest. Nature distinctly repudiated the solid food, and almost as strenuously object to the liquids, such as broths, teas, and milk, as looked as if Mrs. Rowlands must starve at her own table.

Then came on asthmatic symptoms, so bad she was often obliged to gasp for breath. Between this combination of complaints she got but little rest day or night. Soon after arose a threat of a still more serious disease—a threat happily not fulfilled. I refer to the cold, clammy sweats that broke out upon her, pointing to a fatal decline. The fear was natural as of Consumption, with his poisoned dart often approaches by that same road.

"I became so reduced and feeble," the lady writes, "that my daughter had to nurse me constantly. I could not get into or out of bed without her help. In the house, or to others, I was of no use at all. The doctor who attended me left nothing untried that he knew of ; but, in spite of all he did, I grew worse and worse.

"Where I should have been to-day, whether in the land of the living or not, who can tell, if a kind Providence had not intervened to save me ? In some way my husband heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I began taking it and soon felt better. My appetite returned, and all kinds of food agreed with me. With plenty of nourishment I gained strength rapidly. The asthma and the bronchial trouble vanished, and almost before I could realise it, I found myself in the best of health, and have continued so to be ever since. For my remarkable and unexpected recovery I am under obligation to Mother Seigel's Syrup ; and so I tell all whom I know."—(Signed) Mary Rowlands, Dari, via Cardiff, August 31, 1898.

One thing Mrs. Rowlands says in her letter which I have reserved for this place, namely that she was a dyspeptic. Her system was weakened and her blood rendered impure by indigestion. That is the main point. That is why she was open to the attacks of influenza, bronchitis, and asthma. Her body castle being weak, the precious jewel of health was stolen.

Keep the digestion strong and the blood clean and pure, by the frequent use of Mother Seigel's Syrup and there will be no soil for the germs of disease to grow in. The system, thus guarded, protects the health as the walls and doors of the Tower hold safe the Crown jewels.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of Kemp and Company, Limited, was held on Saturday, the 16th instant, at their laboratory premises, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas presiding.

Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak then proposed "That clause 80 of the articles of association of the company be rescinded and that the following clause be substituted therefor, namely :—

"The qualification of a director of the company shall at the time of his appointment, and thence forth during his continuance in office, be his holding in his own right at least 10 shares in the capital of the company. The remuneration of a director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of directors attended by him; provided that the remuneration of Thomas Blaney, Esquire, the present chairman of the board, shall be Rs. 100 for every such meeting attended by him as chairman. The directors shall also be entitled to all fees paid to the company on account of transfer of shares."

This was seconded by Mr. E. R. Khote and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Blaney said, "Gentlemen, such a generous resolution as that which you have just passed cannot find words of sufficient acknowledgment. It is not only generous in the reward it conveys but generous in the confidence it expresses towards myself. Moreover, it is so fully expressive in its meaning as to require nothing more to be said to add weight or significance to it. My first consideration as chairman of your board of directors has always been to remember the interest of the trust that was imposed upon me and to keep these interests as carefully protected as if they were my personal interests. Your approval of the way in which I have discharged my duties has been my highest aim, and if you are satisfied with the position of the company and with the management of its affairs, my highest wish has been fully gratified. Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your generous resolution.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dean Lane, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The director,' report was as follows :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1899, and which they request you to adopt. Your press and the ginning factories were worked under combination this year and that the total number of bales pressed by all the presses at Mahuva amounted to 17,506 bales against 26,051 bales pressed last year, and your company's press turned out 7,642 bales against 5,735 bales pressed last year. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 14,925-1-8 which, together with the balance of last year's profit, makes up a total of Rs. 17,398-14-8. Out of this amount your directors have carried Rs. 3,000 to reserve fund account, and Rs. 750 to depreciation of engine and machinery account, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,648-14-8 available for distribution. From this amount, your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole share, and Rs. 5 per quarter share, being 10 per cent per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 7,500. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 250 be set aside for distribution amongst the employees of the company and that the balance of Rs. 5,898-14-8 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under :—The press factory building, Rs. 14,000 ; the ginning factories, buildings, and machinery (engines and boilers excepted), Rs. 33,000 ; the engine, boiler and machinery of the press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June 1900, and to fix his remuneration. Under article 113 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and passed. A dividend at Rs. 20 per whole share, and Rs. 5 per quarter share, was declared. Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas was re-elected a director. A bonus of Rs. 250 was directed to be paid to the employees of the company. Mr. Kalianrai Shankerprasad was elected an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the secretaries, treasurers, agents, and directors, for their satisfactory management of the business of the company. The proceedings ended with the customary compliments to the chairman.

THE MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at its registered office, 2, Dean Lane, The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presided, The following was the directors' report :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their fourth annual report together with the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ended 30th June, 1899. It will be seen from the accounts that the net profits earned by the company during the year under report amount to Rs. 17,088-8-8, including Rs. 15,618-7-9 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 30,000 to the machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 37,088-8-8. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 1-2 per share, being 5 per cent. per annum on the capital, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 30,000 and that Rs. 700 be paid as bonus to the establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,388-8-8 to be carried over to next year's account. Your mill property consisting of building, machinery, stores, stock and stock in process have been insured for Rs. 7,76,000. Your directors bought the mill fire-appliances for Rs. 6,292-2-10 which have entitled the mill to get 5 per cent. discount on the total amount so paid. Under clause 84 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 1-2 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Messrs. Manmohandas Dayaldas and Tribhowandas Pranjivandas were re-elected auditors. Other resolutions were passed in conformity with the recommendations of the directors ; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, LD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

The directors beg to submit the audited accounts for the year ended on the 30th June, 1899. Prices of wheat and flour during the past year have ruled low and have, on the whole, shown a downward tendency without any violent fluctuations. Since July, however, the position has changed for the worse, as on account of the failure of the south-west monsoon prices of wheat in Delhi have, within a few weeks, advanced nearly 50 per cent., and unless the climatic conditions improve, so that there will be a good new crop, prospects are gloomy. During the past season margins between wheat and flour were satisfactory, but the sales were smaller than in previous years. This is due to the steadily increasing competition in Delhi itself as well as in the mofussil. There are now steam flour mills at work in Agra, Cawnpore and Umballa, and in Delhi, where about six years ago ours was the only steam mill, not only is the Ganesh Flour Mill competing with us, but two more mills—the Diamond Jubilee Mill and the Punjab Flour Mill—are in course of erection and are both likely to start work at the commencement of next year. Under these circumstances your directors consider it prudent to continue to strengthen the position of the company as much as possible. Including a balance of Rs. 1,886-12-2 brought forward from last year, the accounts show a profit of Rs. 39,351-15-4, of which your directors have placed Rs. 12,573-6-3 to depreciation account and Rs. 5,000 to doubtful debts account. This leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 21,778-9-1, of which your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 12 per share equal (to 6per cent. on the paid up capital (free of Income-tax, Rs. 20,772 ; and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 1,000-9-1 ;—total Rs. 21,778-9-1. Mr. E. Schoen having left Bombay for 6 months, Mr. O. Meyer has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board during his absence, and you will be asked to confirm the appointment. Mr. Chhubildas Lalloobhoy retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The buildings, machinery, stocks, and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 4,04,000.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, being equal to 6 per cent. on the paid up capital, was declared. It was resolved that the agreement between the directors and secretaries and treasurers, dated the 18th April, 1899, which is terminable upon nine months' notice being given by either party, be taken as read and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. O. Meyer as a director, during the absence of Mr. E. Schoen on leave for six months, was confirmed. Mr. Chhubildas Lalloobhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company for the current year. Mr. Charles E. Nixon was re-appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 200. A vote of thanks was tendered to the managers and directors of the company for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanakwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2		23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0		6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	15
Total	5	13	87
Total plague deaths to date	47,633	41,747	
Same date last year	21	15	97

DAMAUN.

In view of plague in Poona, Bombay and Surat, examination of passengers arriving at Damaun by Railway, continues. Yesterday, a Durji by name Anandji Jugjivan who arrived from Bombay, was on examination found to be suffering from plague, having actually a bubo in the groin, and was immediately segregated behind the Fort of Upper Damaun, outside the walls. A few days ago three Khaxris belonging to the establishment of Moti Jugjivan and Co., who came from Poona infected, and were detained in the Dabhol quarantine and eventually died there. At the time the British cordon at Damaun was removed in November last, an understanding was arrived at between Dr. Pinto, the then Plague Commissioner of Damaun, and the Hon'ble Mr. Wingate the Presidency Plague Commissioner, that great care should be taken to prevent an infected person from going from one territory into another, and in pursuance thereof the authorities at Damaun do not allow any body to leave Damaun without the Health Officer's pass which is granted only to healthy persons.

A *Doobla* who was employed on plague work at Varkoond and who resided at Lower Damaun was attacked yesterday with plague and removed to the segregation sheds behind the Fort of Upper Damaun. It is to be regretted that the authorities do not take the precation of inoculating persons who are employed on plague work.

THE MYSORE PARSEE BURIAL GROUND.

THE Parsee Burial Ground at the foot of the Chamundi Hill in Mysore was in a very bad neglected condition for a long time, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, who is the oldest Parsee resident in Mysore, came to the front to raise up a fund and build a compound wall and a small resting house. A Parsee meeting was called on the 1st April 1899 at the residence of Mr. P. Pallonjee and this matter was discussed ; when a subscription book was opened and the Parsee gentlemen who were present subscribed as under :—Messrs P. Pallonjee, Rs. 350, K. Darashai Rs. 300 ; Framjee Cowasjee, Rs. 300 ; H. J. Bhabha, Rs. 100 ; Hormasjee, Rs. 100; Darasha & Co., Rs. 50; M. Pallonjee, Rs. 10 ; H. Ardasjee, Rs. 10. It was further suggested that the subscription book should be kept open to the charitable Parsee gentlemen who visit Mysore, Some Parsee gentlemen who visit Mysore have also subscribed as under. Mr. Jehanghir Nowrojee, Rs. 10 ; Dr. A. Choksie, Rs. 10, and four Parsee travellers, Rs. 25 ; Mr. J. N. Tata, Rs. 250. We are glad that the necessary improvements are carried out and the graveyard is kept in an excellent condition.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

268-99—Payne G S and Co—Yeshodabai and others vs Padomsi Govind—Mansukla D and J.

251-99—In person—Maganlal Casidas vs Mangaldas Hiralal—Edgelow G. and W.

571-98—Wadia and G—Mohonji Ludha vs Jethabhoy Premji—Bhaishanker and K.

120-99—Little and Co—Yacoab Dada and others vs Ebhrahim Jacoob and others—Captain and V and Khunderao and S.

48-208249—Balkrishna V N K—Hara Tulla and others vs Kali Gowria Juggonnath—R P Bharucha.

105-99—Payne G and S and Co—Lukhmidas Anandjee vs Radhakisson Govindram—Ardasir H and D.

123-99—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hasham—Thakoredas D C and H.

361-97—Muljee and R—Nagindas Vizbhukhandas vs Runchordas Gokuldas and others—Bicknell M and M.

529-98—Daftary and K—Jamnadas Purshotum vs Goswami Shri Girdharialjee T Maharaj—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

712-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nathoobhoy Maneckchand vs Ramjee Bhugwan and others—Chitnis M and M.

238-99—Pestonjee B K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Sharoff vs Hiraba and another—Edgelow G and W K J Mantri.

9-99—In—person Shaboodin bin Badulla vs Suleman Madaree and another—Sorabjee and J.

561-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Dharamsey Nowrojee and others—Manshuklal D and J

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

664-91—Little and Co—Vyapuri Ramchandra Laxmonjee and another vs Gooroonath Bhawa B.poo Bawa.

Long Causes.

416-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Hajee Saboo Sudick and another vs Sarabai widow and others—Hiralal M and M.

658-96—Crawford B and Co—Morarjee Cullianjee and others vs Hiravahu Treecumdas and others—Mansukal D and J.

587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.

149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kalljanjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

256-99—Mansukla D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

450-93—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G, not to be called on.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo Miya Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Majee Abdul Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G and S. Not to be called on.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandmoo Vinayek and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Co. Not to be called on.

73-99—Sorabji and J. For a pauper—Aboo Ibrahim vs Rugunath Nager and others—Wadia and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

468-99—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A David Sassoon and others vs Chhabildas Purshotumdas and others.

457-99—F P Pavri—Dawood Hajee Tyeb vs Mohomed Cassum Soomar.

467-99—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Miya Samsoodin vs Abdur Rahim bin Abdul Rahiman Sandy.

91-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Alexander Harvey and others.

575-98—Hiralal M and M—Kootoor Cada and another vs Bai Aishabai and others—Dikshit and D.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Doctor Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchander Vishwanjeo and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M.

817-99—Little and Co—Hassum Mamoojee and another vs Govindlal Bhaichand—Matubai J and M

344-99—Payne G and S—Meridar Omer Jamsal vs Abdulla Hajee Adam and others—K D Shroff.

355-99—Smetham B and Noble—William Watson and another vs W C Warde—Harrison.

366-99—Smetham B and Noble—Devraj Tokersey and others vs Mghraj Khajee.

367-99—Smetham B and Noble—Devraj Tokersey and others vs Nensey Bhojee and others.

433-99—Smetham B and Noble—Edward Charles O'Brien vs Arthur O'Brien.

479-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha vs Puramchand Munjee.

488-99—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas vs Ramal Hajee Doman and another—Captain and V.

490-99—Thakordas D C and H—Noor Canoobai and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy Rowji—Little and Co.

492-99—Pestonjee R and K—Jehangir Bisni and others vs Jehangir Eduljee Bisni and others—Pestonji R and K.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Rangoo Luxmon and another—In person.

5-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Callianjee Bhimjee and another—Pestonjee R and K

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Serang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khanderao and S.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

523-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosub Hoosein and another,—Payne G S and Co.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manshukla R and J.

370-99—Bleichell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G

335-336-97—Manshukal D and J—Magbhai alias Poribai vs Canjee Lilladhur—Little and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Elphinstone, Commander C R Ford, sailed yesterday for Calicut.

THE s s Argus, 1,822 tons, Captain J Curry, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain M G Wilson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,989 tons, Captain N Lindquister, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and one passenger.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C Brebner, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Haji Saboo Sidick.

H M S Pigeon, Commander, E H Moubray, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Muscat, which port she left on the 14th instant. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon until midway across the Arabian Sea, after that light winds from westward with moderate S W Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, (29th August), via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rao Saheb Gopal Singh, Mr J Fill, Mr M Poonewalla, Mr D Abdoolally, Mr E Sullemanji, Mr A Hussan, Rajab, Mr Esoofally, Mr Salebhoy, Mrs and Miss Simon, Miss Sutherland, Mr M Habibulabhoy, Mrs Tyebally Esmailjee, Master Esmailjee, Mr Abdool Hoosein, Mrs S Abdoolally and infant, Mr C Holloway, and four deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 18.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Investigator		Heming			R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall			R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Sutlej	2103	Weston			Transport
Ras Elba	1789	Scorgie			Ralli Brothers
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Booldana	2137	Croft			Transport
Merkara	1949	Williams			M M & Co
Natuna	476	Paterson			Vol Bros
Sirsa	1675	Kendall			Transport
Culna	1463	Bill			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1950	Metcalf			M M & Co
Nairung	2832	Bullock			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. C. M. Blackford, of Washington, D.C., in a letter to "Nature" describes a blind salamander found in an artesian well in limestone rock at San Marcos, Texas. It is three to 4 1-2in. long, has a large head, eyes covered by skin, scarlet gills like those of a fish, and its body is of a dirty white colour. The legs and feet are slender, and the tail has a fin like that of an eel. Two living specimens are now in the aquarium of the Fish Commission at Washington. They are supposed to come from a subterranean lake in communication with the well.

Herr Montag, of Mannheim, is said to be making artificial coal from ordinary soil with chemicals added. It does not emit poisonous gases, and leaves but little soot or ash. Patents have been applied for in seventeen countries.

Rontgen rays are now used to examine conscripts. Some of these pretend to have ailments, but the rays help to unmask the pretension. A soldier who said he was bitten in the finger by a horse was recently found by the rays to have inserted needles in the finger in order to be relieved from irksome duties.

The use of accumulators in motor-cars has shown that vibrations, or shocks, affect their efficiency, and as it is important to test their value in this respect, a trembling table has been tried at the Central Laboratory of Electricity, Paris. The accumulator is placed on the table and submitted to certain tests.

An American manufacturer of machine tools has introduced a magnetic chuck for use with planers, lathes, or grinders. The work in hand does not require to be bolted, strapped, or otherwise fastened down.

According to E. T. Brewster in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, the face of man tends to vary with sexual selection more than the head, and the nose is more variable than the rest of the face. Parts of the body tend to be more variable in proportion as they are of greater æsthetic value, as appealing to the sence of beauty.

Diamonds and other gems have been discovered lately in the American Lake region over an area 600 miles long by 200 wide. Nearly all the diamonds are from the glacial drift. They vary in size from 1-2 to 21 carats, and in colour from white to green and yellow. Several are very fine.

The Wyoming scientific expedition, to which we referred recently, have discovered the remains of twenty extinct monsters. In two days they unearthed three tons of bones, a great feat when we consider the scientific value of the bones.

Dr. Robert Stein, of the U. S. Geological Survery, has gone to Ellesmere Land in the Peary supply steamer Diana, and is to winter in the Arctic. His party intend to explore the coasts of Ellesmere Land next summer.

A neat portable apparatus for developing photographs in the open air has been devised by M. Ernie, and is manufactured at the Ernium, 20, Rue de Paradis, Paris. Other apparatus of the sort are made by Cannier-Lafille at Saint-Satur (Cher), France, and Donny, 4, Rue de Rohan, Paris.

Herr Peeters, a pharmacist of Schaerbeek, has patented a process of making foods from the leaven used by bakers and the yeast for beer. The base of the new foods is albumenoid matter, formed by a mixture of products akin to gluten-fibrine. Salts and other matters are added. The "vegetable peptone" made by Peeters contains 72 per cent. of albumenoid matter, 12 of mineral matter, and 10 of water.

Moscow has an Agronomic Institute, partly located in an old castle of Peter the Great, which contains a library, a lecture hall, collections of rural and hydraulic engineering, physical cabinets, &c. Another building holds laboratories for researches in agriculture, botany, bacteriology, micrography, &c. In fact, each professor of the institution has his own laboratory and the students have theirs. A botanic garden annexed includes all the indigenous plants of Russia. The institution also possess a meteorological observatory, a students' hothouse for experiments, an experimental garden and farm, laboratories for chemistry, zoology, forestry, and other studies connected with agriculture. The students to the number of 200, are free to come and go, and provided with a restaurant.

About a hundred miles from Cairo in the Wadi Natroun, or Natron, valley of the Libyan desert there are salt lakes of "red" water, supposed to be coloured by the "Artemia salina," but, according to Herr Dewitz, in "Zoolog. Anzeiger," this animal was not to be seen in these lakes at the time of his visit, though it does appear in certain seasons. The lakes are fourteen in number and extend over a space of about 26 miles. The deep purple tint of the water could not, he thinks, come from Artemia. There are other red creatures in the lakes, for instance, a culicid larva, and he supposes that while the animals grow red from living in the lake, the redness comes from a red organic substance in the water; which he thinks must be the production of bacteria. The bacteria of the lakes are uncoloured, but the cocci are red. According to Baedeker's "Egypt" (French edition, 1893), there were salt marshes near Suez, between the "canal" and the "hills of the Bedouins," having water coloured red by a small crayfish (a philopode, almost microscopic) that swarmed in them. In the morning they "exhaled a perfume like that of violets." It would be interesting to know whether the colour of these marshes did not come from organic matter and bacteria; the red crayfish being only a case of protective colouration," that is, an effect rather than a cause of the red water.

In a recent number of the "Science of Man, published at Sydney, Mr. E. F. Rudder gives personal observations on the blacks of Queensland. One day he came by accident on a silent, but apparently ceremonial, feast on the flesh of a strong black shot in escaping capture the day before. His flayed skin was drying before the fire on five spears planted in the ground. The cannibals fled on being discovered, and inquiries among the other blacks went to show that human flesh made the "black fellow" strong, but that cannibalism was usually limited to those killed in battle or by accident, that a feast was ceremonial and commonly limited to kinsfolk of the deceased. In one case a girl was speared and eaten by two rivals for her hand. The body was cooked on a platform of green poles, laid above the glowing embers of a large fire neasly burned down. In another case a mother killed and ate her female child, and this is said to be a custom when female children are in excess or deformed. The custom is enforced by capital punishment, and the belief underlying the custom is that the consumer acquires the powers of the consumed. This faith also leads the black to open an enemy wounded in battle (before he is dead, if possible, or, at least, before he is cold) and extract the caul fat, to anoint himself with it. In all cases the skins of the victims are removed, dried and hung on high trees to blow in the wind.

An American company have promoted an electric railway and electric lighting in Porto Rico. This will be the first plant of the kind in the island.

The late Dr. Brinton, the well-known American anthropologist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837 and educated at Yale, Jefferson College, Paris, and Heidelberg. He served as field surgeon in the Federal Army, was sunstruck at Gettysburg, and retired to the Army, hospitals, and subsequently engaged in medical journalism. In 1882 he edited and published the "Library of American Aboriginal Literature," and in 1884 became professor of Ethnology and Archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Two years later he was also appointed to the chair of linguistics and archæology in the University of Pennsylvania. He was President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for some years, and in 1894 President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His best work was done in connection with Indian languages, myths, and antiquities. He never recovered the effects of his sunstroke, but concealed his infirmity with "Spartan care," and was a delightful companion.

A Norwegian company has been formed to breed raindeer for the purpose of supplying venison to the markets of Europe. Already in France and Belgium there is a growing market for the meat, some of which comes from lands far north of the Arctic Circle. Russian bear meat has also been on the market in Paris and London.

It is proposed to create a vast national forestry and game preserve in northern Minnesota, U.S., embracing seven million acres, about the head-waters of the Mississippi River, including some picturesque lakes. The proposal will come before Congress next winter, and is likely to be realised. Canada has a smaller preserve of the kind in the backwoods of Ontario.

The Committee of Hygiene in the State of Iowa have issued stricte regulations as to the sale of mattresses, and the prevention of infection through beds and bedclothing.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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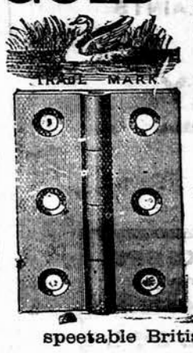

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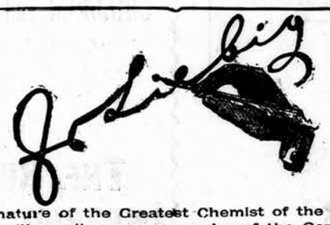

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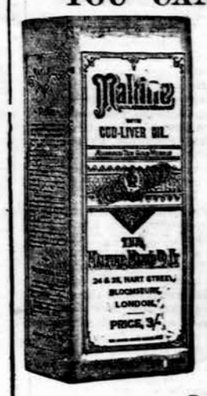

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